

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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TOKYO SUMMIT TALKS TERMED 'POLITICAL CONSPIRACY'

SK090942 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0962 GMT 8 May 86

[Unattributed talk: "The Summit Talks of Seven Western Industrial Countries, Which Have Ended With the Discussion of Political Strategy"]

[Text] As has already been reported, the summit talks of seven Western industrial countries was held in Tokyo, Japan, from 4 to 6 May, with the participation of the state leaders of Japan, the United States, West Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Britain, and the Netherlands [as heard]. These talks, which have been held since 1975 as an annual meeting, have discussed the matter of strengthening economic ties among countries. Nevertheless, the recent talks discussed political issues that had nothing to do with economic issues. This directly shows that these talks were an arena of political strategy designed to justify the unjust grounds of an argument boisterously made by the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, in the international arena.

First of all, the talks discussed the question of the Korean peninsula. In accordance with the proposal advanced by Japan, the participants of the Tokyo summit talks promised to support the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations and the South Korean plan for holding the Olympics in Seoul. This shows that the Tokyo summit talks of Western countries gravely laid a plot to perpetuate the division of Korea.

As a matter of fact, in the recent talks, there were no grounds whatsoever for putting the Korean question on the agenda. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries came up with matters concerning simultaneous entry into the United Nations and the Seoul Olympics. This directly shows that the rascals' maneuvers to concoct two Koreas have reached a very reckless phase.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are ringleaders who dragged the Tokyo summit talks of Western countries into the political arena and who tried to lay a plot to concoct two Koreas. The talks were held in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' splittist script; Nakasone, the boss of the Japanese reactionaries, colluding with Reagan, an atrocious war maniac, pleaded that the participants include the situation on the Korean peninsula in the agenda items, to support the plan for simultaneous entry into the United Nations, and to render cooperation to help Seoul host the Olympics. This is haughty and insolent interference en masse in the Korean question by the imperialists, including the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The recent talks became an arena of political strategy by discussing the issue of taking measures to prevent terrorism. If we discuss terrorism, we should naturally expose the crimes committed by the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, in laying a plot throughout the world to assassinate state leaders, to kill people, and to overthrow governments. Nevertheless, war maniac Reagan boisterously called for preventing terrorism at the recent talks. Referring to Libya's involvement in international terrorism, a statement issued at the talks said that an agreement had been reached to the extent that action will be taken within the framework of international law against those countries that have apparently been involved in supporting international terrorism, especially Libya, until they abandon support for terrorism. Thus, the talks assumed a strong attitude against terrorism. This is an attempt to subdue, with strength, developing countries, which have strong anti-imperialist stands, by justifying their anti-Libyan maneuvers and by collectively chastising Libya.



The talks also discussed issues concerning an accident at an atomic power plant in an individual country.

Instead of quenching the fire at their feet by discussing trade in balances and the economic crisis in the Western world, the recent Tokyo talks discussed a series of political issues, including the Korean question and the matter of preventing international terrorism, which had nothing whatsoever to do with the aforementioned economic issues. This clearly shows that the recent summit talks were a reactionary meeting of political conspiracy concocted thoroughly in accordance with the script prepared by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The summit talks of seven Western industrialized countries were held for the first time in 1975, in France. Since then, the state leaders of seven Western industrialized countries have held meetings annually. The talks held this year were the 12th such talks. As is denoted by the appellation of summit talks of seven Western industrialized countries, these talks are designed to discuss economic issues. In dealing with economic issues, the previous talks took actions benefiting Western capitalist countries and ignored or sacrificed the demands of developing, nonaligned, and Third World countries.

Since Reagan seized power, under the manipulation of the United States, the summit talks of seven Western industrialized countries have despotically handled military issues and even acute political issues in the world, along with economic issues. The 10th summit talks of seven Western industrialized countries, held in London, the United Kingdom, from 7 to 9 June 1984, briefly handled economic issues and discussed the matter of relations between the East and West and the matter of preventing international terrorism. At the 11th summit talks of seven Western industrialized countries, held in Bonn, capital of West Germany, on 3 and 4 May last year, Reagan, while verbosely explaining the Star Wars plan in place of economic issues, called for support for this plan. The recent talks zealously discussed, in place of economic issues, a series of political issues, which no one requested.

This clearly shows that the summit talks of seven Western industrialized countries are not one designed to discuss economic issues but are a meeting of the imperialists who are exclusively engaged in a political plot to oppose socialist and progressive countries under the signboard of these talks. If they want to hold the summit talks of seven Western industrialized countries, the parties concerned should quench the fire at their feet. The act of meddling in international political issues, which differ totally from limited economic issues, is an insolent and absurd act. If the parties concerned deliver a fervent speech and reach an agreement, no one will recognize this. This will only reveal their vulnerability to the world. If these talks insolently and despotically handle acute international political issues in the future, the peace-loving people of the world will never tolerate this.

#### SOUTH'S WELCOME OF SUMMIT AGREEMENT ASSAILED

SK090820 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 8 May 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Splittist' Sordid and Rash Act"]

[Text] According to news reports, the South Korean puppets created ugly scenes of wholeheartedly welcoming the so-called summing up by the chairman of the Tokyo summit of seven Western nations, which had reaffirmed cooperation for the 1988 Olympics and support for the simultaneous admission of the North and South into the United Nations.

On 7 May, the puppet government welcomed it. On the same day, a fellow holding the position of puppet foreign minister and another fellow identifying himself as a spokesman for the puppet foreign ministry noisily babbled that they officially welcomed it. This is nothing but a sordid and rash act of traitors who are running riot in perpetually dividing the nation.

As is known, the issue of cooperation for the 1988 Olympics and the issue of support for the admission of the North and South into the United Nations are, in essence, an act of pursuing a permanent division of Korea and of fabricating two Koreas and a product of a hostile plot which, fundamentally, runs counter to the interests of the Korean people. The issue of cooperation for the 1988 Olympics, which was supposed to have been reaffirmed by the participants in the Tokyo summit, is nothing but a product of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas. In a bid to create a favorable international atmosphere for the fabrication of two Koreas by making South Korea appear as if it were a sovereign country, the U.S. imperialists forced their way by having the 1988 Olympics hosted in Seoul. The U.S. imperialists are now trying to achieve their ambitions to keep South Korea as a permanent colony and military base by keeping Korea divided at all costs.

There is no need to talk further about the fact that the issue of the admission of the North and South into the United Nations is a product of a crafty U.S. scheme to have two Koreas legally accepted on the international stage.

Because the Tokyo meeting hatched such a serious plot designed to keep Korea divided permanently, not only all the Korean people but also the world's broad social circles can hardly suppress surging indignation over it, while branding it as an intolerable, collective brigandish act of interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and strongly denouncing it.

However, only the South Korean puppets wholeheartedly welcomed the unjust agreement reached at the Tokyo meeting and are grateful for it, revealing what a dirty group of traitors the Chon Tu-hwan ring is.

To the entire Korean people who have gone through such bone-chilling miseries and misfortunes as national division and partition of the national territory during the past 40 years as a result of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, nothing is more pressing than the national aspiration for national reunification after bringing the tragedy of division to an end. Now, the South Korean puppets, trampling underfoot such a pressing national aspiration, instead wholeheartedly welcomed such a plot designed to perpetually divide Korea. How can anyone say that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has a modicum of national conscience?

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a bunch of unrivaled human rubbish that sell out any kind of national interests without a moment's hesitation if they mean to satisfy their dirty ambitions for power and individual happiness.

In South Korea today, youths, students, and people of all walks of life are rising up in a vigorous struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, shouting such slogans as "Go home, U.S. imperialists," "The U.S. troops should withdraw from South Korea," "Abolish the Combined Forces Command," and "Remove nuclear weapons." Because of this, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are extremely disconcerted. Although the South Korean puppets are creating ugly scenes of welcoming the insulting agreement at the Tokyo meeting, feeling no shame before the world, all for the purpose of prolonging their dirty lives, it will only provoke greater national indignation and eventually will hasten their shameful demise.

JAPAN, DPRK COMMITTEE HEADS SPEAK ON REUNIFICATION

DPRK Vice Chairman

SK120431 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 5 May 86

[Report on speech by Pyon Song-tok, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, at a solidarity meeting for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea held at the Youth House Theater in Wonsan on 5 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] At a time when the people's desire for independence and peace is ever growing and the antiwar and antinuclear movement for peace is being vigorously waged throughout the world, we are very happy to meet here today with all the Japanese friends visiting our country. I take this significant opportunity, first of all, to warmly welcome once again the party of the "Asian Peace Boat" which has come to visit our country with the emotion of independence, peace, friendship, and solidarity with out people. [applause] I also extend our greetings of friendship to the Japanese people struggling for peace, democracy, and social progress through all Japanese friends present here. [applause]

Today, our people are greeting, with joyful heart, the Japanese guests who have visited our country in the fragrant spring season with the emotion of peace, friendship, and solidarity. The current visit of the party of the peace boat to our country is a significant one because it is visiting our country in the year of international peace. World people's desire for peace today is growing higher than ever before and they unanimously want to live in an independent and peaceful world devoid of aggression, war, domination, and subjugation.

However, this ardent desire has not been realized yet even today when the 20th century is drawing to a close, and a trend running counter to this desire is still prevailing in the international arena. As a result, the flames of war are burning and peace and stability are being destroyed in many regions of the world. Thus, the international tense situation is being aggravated with each passing day. [end recording]

Noting that the danger of a new war is increasing in Asia with each passing day, he exposed and condemned the U.S. imperialists' establishment of military bases for aggression in Asian countries, their deployment of large-scale military troops in them, and their unscrupulous maneuvers in a nuclear war in this region. He continued:

[Begin recording] The Japanese and Korean peoples treasure peace and know well the seriousness of the disaster of nuclear weapons. The tragedies of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Bikini should not be repeated anymore. The peoples of the two countries of Korea and Japan should firmly unite with each other to deal strong blows to the imperialists and their stooges and to check and frustrate their war policy. They should also struggle to establish a nuclear-free peace zone in the Northeast Asian region and to constantly expand it.

In order to make the Korean peninsula, which has become the hotbed of a dangerous war, and Japan nuclear-free peace zones, all U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea and in the areas around it should be withdrawn, and, at the same time, the production, introduction, stockpile, and use of nuclear weapons in these regions should be thoroughly banned. The foreign military bases and troops deployed in these regions should be withdrawn, and the maneuvers for fabricating a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea should be checked and frustrated.



The Korean people will firmly unite with the Japanese people and actively struggle to make Korea and Japan nuclear-free peace zones. In order to preserve peace in Asia and the world, the Korean question should be resolved peacefully.

Proceeding from the national desire of our people and the lofty sense of duty for mankind's peace cause, the WPK and the DPRK Government have firmly adhered to the stand of peacefully resolving the Korean question through dialogue and negotiations, not by means of war. We have put forward a proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in an effort to reunify our nation into one although our country is divided into two in the political system, and have repeatedly put forward tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea as an epochal step for the alleviation of tension and for peace. Thus, we have made patient efforts to promote North-South dialogue.

However, the United States and the South Korean authorities have desperately attempted to realize their conspiracy for simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations, cross-recognition, and cross-contact in a bid to fabricate two Koreas by perpetuating our country's division. Under the manipulation of its masters, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has brought North-South dialogue to the state of suspension by waging a large-scale war exercise together with the United States while disregarding our repeated proposals for peace and patient efforts for dialogue. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is trying externally to conceal the image of South Korea as a colony and to create an international circumstance favorable for fabricating two Koreas under the pretext of the Asian Games in the coming autumn and the Olympic Games in 1988 and internally to mercilessly suppress the youths, students, and people who are rising up in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy.

If the attempt to hold the Olympic Games in South Korea exclusively, is allowed this will not only create a serious obstacle to the sound development of the Olympic movement, but will also aggravate antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South, and will further abet the maneuvers of the splittists seeking the permanent division of Korea.

In an effort to rescue the Olympic movement from crisis, to ensure the smooth holding of the 1988 Olympics, and, at the same time, to create circumstances favorable for the realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea, we have proposed that the 24th Olympic Games be cohosted in the North and the South of Korea.

In order to resolve the basic problem in realizing the peaceful reunification of Korea, tripartite talks among our Republic, the United States, and South Korea should be held. The United States should renounce the two Koreas policy designed to divide our country forever and should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks at the earliest possible date.

The South Korean authorities should renounce the policy of depending on foreign forces and the war provocation maneuvers, should correctly have the basic stand toward North-South dialogue, and should not suppress the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy and national reunification.

The South Korean people are vigorously struggling against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the South Korean authorities' fascist policy and for the promotion of national reunification. Such a struggle is being staged in combination with the 10 million signature collection campaign for constitutional revision. It is also being expanded throughout South Korea. Thus, it is now reminiscent of the eve of the Philippine situation.

All the peace-loving people of the world are now paying great attention to the situation of South Korea and are extending active support for and sympathy with our people's struggle for the country's peace and its peaceful reunification. Although there are great obstacles and difficulties on the road toward national reunification, our people will overcome these obstacles and difficulties under the active support and encouragement of all the peace-loving people of the world, including the Japanese people, and will achieve, without fail, the historic cause of national reunification. Thus, they will contribute to the peace in Asia and of the world. In the future, too, our people will firmly unite with the Japanese people and vigorously struggle to build an independent and peaceful new Asia devoid of war and nuclear weapons. [end recording]

Japanese Chairman

SK111216 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 5 May 86

[Report on speech by Iwai Akira, chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, at a solidarity meeting for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea held at the Youth House theater and Wonsan on 5 May; speech in Japanese with superimposed Korean translation -- portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] Dear Korean friends: On behalf of the 234 persons who have made a good-will visit to your country aboard the "ship of Asian peace" in the year of international peace, I express my deep gratitude to you for your warm welcome. [applause]

The Japanese Government has been adopting the policy of supporting and giving aid to the South Korean dictator and of not forming diplomatic relations with and being hostile to the DPRK. Therefore, the exchanges between the two countries are being obstructed by [words indistinct] but, with warm cooperation and [word indistinct] of [words indistinct] and overcoming all obstacles, we have finally arrived in your country. We express our respect and gratitude to the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries for its goodwill and cooperation. [applause]

Despite the fact that Korea was assured of becoming an independent country after the war by the Cairo declaration, it has been divided between the North and South for more than 40 years. We are well aware that this division is causing incalculable pain for the Korean people. We wish that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea be realized at an early date, and express our solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to overcome the obstacles to the realization of reunification and in their aspiration for reunification. [applause]

Independent peaceful reunification means the reunification of Korea through the independent effort and peaceful [word indistinct] of the Korean people without interference of foreign countries. Therefore, we oppose the United States stationing its troops in South Korea, encouraging the dictatorial regime, and think that the United States should withdraw all its forces, including the nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

The destiny of Korea should be determined by the Korean people themselves, and should not be determined by a foreign country by mobilizing its troops. The United States has deployed [number indistinct] nuclear warheads in South Korea. The danger of a nuclear war has greatly increased in Korea, and if a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will inevitably spread into a world nuclear war.

In other words, the military crisis on the Korean peninsula is not only the problem of Korea and the surrounding regions of Asia but it is a threat to the peace of the entire world. We, who have the experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, demand that East Asia, including Korea and Japan, be made a nuclear-free peace zone. [applause]

In order to accomplish such a task, I very much wish that the tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK be realized. The tripartite talks will be an important gateway opening the door to the peaceful solution to the Korean division. We strongly support the realization of the tripartite talks. [applause] We think that there is no solution to the problem unless Korea is reunified by independent and peaceful means.

In South Korea these days, with the 1988 presidential election approaching, the 10-million signature collection campaign demanding that the election system be revised so that the president can be elected by direct popular vote is being developed extensively. In South Korea, where human rights are trampled underfoot, labor unions are suppressed, the people are deprived of the freedom of press, and democracy is destroyed, an increasing number of the masses are opposing the suppression, demanding the restoration of human rights and democracy; opposing war, and demanding peace and reunification. We warmly support this. [applause] We oppose everything that is blocking the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. [end recording]

He said that he strongly demands that the United States abolish its aggressive military bases in South Korea and Japan and completely withdraw all nuclear weapons and troops and that he actively supports the struggle of the South Korean students and people for the democratization and independence of society against all the enemy's oppression and suppression. He continued:

[Begin recording] We stress once again: We support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. [applause] We demand a halt to the proliferation of nuclear weapons, oppose the U.S. "star wars" program, and call for making the area including Japan and Korea a nuclear-free peace zone. [applause] We support the 10-million signature collection campaign of the South Korean popular masses for the direct presidential election system, and wish its success. [applause] We oppose the unilateral hosting of the Olympics by South Korea and support the hosting of the Olympics through North-South cooperation. [applause]

Finally, I wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected and beloved [as heard] Comrade Kim Chong-il [At this point, Iwai Akira says in Japanese: "...the great leader President Kim Il-song and the respected and beloved Secretary Kim Chong-il..." rendered by the Korean translator in both instances as "comrades"] long life and good health, and close my greetings. [applause] [end recording]

#### FORMER SOUTH POLITICIANS ACCUSE CHON OF 10 CRIMES

SK110940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- The consultative council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification on May 10 issued a record of crimes indicting the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the world for ten crimes he has committed over the past 6 years since he seized the chair of the "president." The most towering crime committed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan against the country and the nation is that he has further reduced South Korea to a dual colony of the United States and Japan, the record stresses.



According to the record, Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor for all ages, called on his U.S. master as soon as he grabbed "power" at the point of the bayonet, to pledge to offer South Korea to the United States as a military base for northward invasion.

In September 1984, he visited the Japanese reactionaries and exempted the Japanese imperialists from their aggression against Korea for the past 36 years.

Another crime of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is his schemes to plunge fellow countrymen into a holocaust of nuclear war. The record says: There are in South Korea U.S. imperialist aggression troops 45,000 strong and over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and means of nuclear delivery and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has systematically increased the strength of the puppet army and paramilitary forces and direct military expenditure, and deployed over 80-90 percent of the puppet army along with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the frontline areas near the military demarcation line.

Another unpardonable crime of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is that he ruthlessly trampled underfoot the democratic rights and liberties, and converted South Korea into a slaughterhouse of fellow countrymen, a horrible area where human rights are violated, the record says, and adds: More than 2,158,000 people were arrested and walked off to the police and over 350,000 people penalized by the fascist clique from 1984 to 1985. [sentence as received]

Noting that another unpardonable crime of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is his scheme for a permanent split of the nation, the record stresses that the puppet clique brought forward in November 1981 the so-called "argument for unification in the 2000s" relying on the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, and thereby openly revealed its true color as a nation-splittist. The Chon Tu-hwan group conducted "mendicant diplomacy" and "bribe diplomacy", peddling the wares of the so-called "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "separate entry into the United Nations", while craftily scheming to have "two Koreas" recognised internationally.

The record also exposes the Chon Tu-hwan group's crimes in having led the South Korean economy to a catastrophic situation and driven the people's lives into distress, having degraded the traditional culture and beautiful manner and customs of the nation, having been indulged in illicit money-making and corruption and having served as a detached force for the U.S. imperialists' overseas aggression.

According to the record, the foreign debts of South Korea had amounted to 52,670 million dollars as of the end of 1985. Over 7,000,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed and over 6,600,000 people in abject poverty are suffering from hardships of living.

Foreign words and mixed words are holding sway in general terms and names of daily necessities. 60 percent of the songs spread in South Korea in 1982 were American songs.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan pocketed hundreds of billions of won in the "loan scandal," a large-scale financial scandal, the "myongsong group" and other scandals.

The Chon Tu-hwan group supplied funds to the Somoza remnants against the Nicaraguan people, and dispatched international gangsterism violating human rights of workers and people in Asian and African countries and infringing upon their chajusong.

The record says that the grave crimes of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan are also that he had built a military fascist dictatorial system surpassing by far the "yusin" dictatorship and is viciously scheming to extend it indefinitely.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is resorting to placatory and deceptive tricks, while suppressing the 10 million signature collecting campaign for amendments to the fascist "constitution," and using the 1988 Summer Olympic Games for a political purpose to maintain the military fascist dictatorship and realize his design for the long-term office.

Noting that the crimes committed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan against the nation far outdistance those committed by the preceding puppet ruling cliques of South Korea, the consultative council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification stresses in the record that all responsibilities for this rest with the U.S. imperialists who have encouraged the traitor to treacheries against the nation.

The record stresses that Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor for all ages, is bound to meet a stern judgement of the nation.

#### CHON'S 'ULTERIOR MOTIVES' FOR ASIAN GAMES VIEWED

SK121314 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
8 May 86

[Dialogue between commentator Kim and announcer Min Hye-chong from the "Feature Program": "The 1986 Asian Games and Chon Tu-hwan's Ulterior Motives"]

[Text] [Min Hye-chong] How are you?

[Kim] How are you?

[Min] As the 1986 Asian Games, which are advertised as one of the grand national events, are approaching, the rulers are heatedly conducting propaganda on the advantages of the games, running amok as if gold bullions would pour from the sky soon. They are conducting the propaganda that the 1986 Asian is the prelude and preliminary test of the 1988 Olympiad and that, if the two events are smoothly held, South Korea will join in the ranks of semideveloped countries and a rich and affluent society where all people regard consumption as a laudable virtue in the paradise that will be created.

This notwithstanding, the people oppose and reject the sports events, branding them as a government-level political gamble. I think that the seriousness of the problems lies in that the masses in the North and South cannot but oppose the 1986 Asian Games -- which the fellow countrymen should welcome if they were nominally and substantially a pure international sports festival aimed at peace, friendship, and unity. I also consider that we cannot overlook the fact that these serious problems are arising because of the Chon Tu-hwan group's impure political ambition for making bad use of the international sports events for a political purpose.

[Kim] I also think that the problems precisely lie in this fact. If the Chon Tu-hwan group had not tried to use the Asian Games, called the Olympiad of Asia, for a political purpose, no problems would have arisen. Problems are becoming serious because the group tried and is also scheming to make bad use of the games for a political purpose.

Why is the group desperately trying to host the 1986 games in Seoul? This attempt of the group is based on a criminal purpose for perpetuating division on the Korean peninsula. The group chose the 1986 Asian Games as the most efficient opportunity to internationalize two Koreas. When it announced the hosting of the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul, the group stated that the games will be a festival to isolate the North from the international community. This can be said to undisguisably expose such a ulterior motive.

[Min] In reality, the Chon tu-hwan group has further intensified anticommunist and anti-North confrontation with the 1986 Asian Games approaching. For example, as soon as it starts its day, it begins to heatedly kick up anti-North rackets of intrigue, clamoring about the nonexistent North's operations to hinder the Asian Games, an anticipated surprise attack by the North, an imminent infiltration through waters, and armed provocations.

[Kim] That is true. The group is strengthening diplomatic offensives designed to realize so-called cross-recognition and simultaneous entry into the United Nations under the pretext of the Asian Games. This maneuver is aimed at creating an international atmosphere to concoct two Koreas by making the most of an international sports event, the Asian Games.

When he was briefed on this year's work by the minister of sports, Chon Tu-hwan said that the basic purpose of the 1986 and 1988 games lies in creating an atmosphere for simultaneous entry into the United Nations and directed the minister to prepare for the sports events in compliance with this purpose. This confirms that one of the important purpose for hosting the 1986 Asian Games lies in perpetuating division.

[Min] The Chon Tu-hwan regime, which is shouldering a tremendous amount of foreign debt reaching \$53 billion, decided to host such events as the Asian Games and the Olympiad. Hidden behind this decision is its purpose for using the international sports events for the policy of perpetuating the division of the national land. The grounds for this can be found in that, hurriedly as soon as the venue for the games was decided, the group has conducted the diplomacy of division, camouflaged as sports diplomacy, in many countries of the world under the pretext of the games.

[Kim] That is right. It is also considered that one of the important purposes of the Chon Tu-hwan group's heated maneuvers for the successful hosting of the 1986 Asian Games lies in finding a way to extricate itself from crises and prolong its rule. It can be said that the strategic goal of the group is to remain in power forever, with superficial economic growth achieved through foreign debts as a foundation and with the nominal multiparty system, virtually monopolized by the ruling party, as a content, and that the successful holding of the two international functions for security in power and [word indistinct] is a pressing task for the group. It is no exaggeration to say that the group is staking its life on the 1986 Asiad and the 1988 Olympiad in order to camouflage South Korea as an independent state, display at home and abroad such baseless false stability of South Korea as a house built on sand, and cement a foundation for long-term power.

[Min] That is true. Above all, the group is scheming to cope with the crises and disturbance facing it through such events as the 1986 Asian Games. It is maneuvering to reduce the elements causing political instability and lay a foundation for remaining secure in power by mitigating the people's resistance against it with such a splendid fantasy as the international sports festival and by improving even a little its image as a group of fascist murderers.

[Kim] The group is trying to make the people deeply involved in sports and engaged in managing their households and, thus, to not politicize them, thereby stifling the anti-U.S. and antifascist fighting spirit.



[Min] For this reason, even the U.S. mass media have revealed that the two international sports events, planned in South Korea, were premeditatedly plotted to pacify the wrath against Chon Tu-hwan's Kwangju massacre by directing attention to the sports arena and to remain in power for a long time.

[Kim] That is true. In reality, the Chon Tu-hwan group is intensifying suppression, talking about national concord and the establishment of social order under the pretext of the 1986 Asian Games.

On 30 April, the group held a meeting of prosecutors and direct [words indistinct] to prepare for the Asian Games. This can be said to be part of measures to strengthen the system by stifling aspirations for democracy, independence, and reunification and by suppressing the anti-U.S. and antigovernment (?struggle).

[Min] The group has issued such suppressive orders under the excuse of the Asiad and, at the same time, has increased police forces by some 5,000, has organized suppressive organs called guard units, has deployed these units in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, and other cities, and has perpetrated the tyranny of indiscriminately arresting and imprisoning innocent residents. This graphically confirms how desperately the group is running amok to suppress the struggle of opposition forces and the people under the pretext of the maintenance of order and to realize its wild desire for long-term power.

[Kim] It is thought that the Chon Tu-hwan group should no longer commit a rash act. It should bear in mind that it will take the same course as that of Nazi Germany if it makes bad use of the sacred international sports events for suppressing the basic rights of the people and uses sports for realizing its political purpose.

#### SEOUL SAID NOT FIT AS VENUE OF 1988 OLYMPICS

SK061315 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
4 May 86

[Talk by Madame Yun Chong-won]

[Text] With the approach of the day of Seoul hosting the 1988 Olympics, the spirit of opposing and rejecting the hosting of these games has increased. In particular, the people at home and abroad have unanimously said that the Olympics cannot be held under circumstances in which fascists are frantically running amok. Persons in charge of the Olympics as well as sports circles in the international community have said that the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympics was an erroneous selection devoid of the consideration of the present political situation in South Korea. They then demanded that the venue of the 24th Olympics be changed from Seoul to another place. This voice is very natural and very correctly reflects the present political situation in South Korea.

As is known, the basic idea of the Olympic movement is to exchange feelings of unity and friendship among countries through a sports festival participated in by youths from many countries and to sow the seed of world peace. This movement is a very noble sports movement. Accordingly, the liberal climate of helping athletes freely demonstrate their strength and compete with one another should be provided in the country that hosts the Olympics, and the social atmosphere in this country should be clean. However, betraying the expectation of sports circles, the present social and political atmosphere of South Korea, in which we are living, is a murderous one which is plagued by fascism and terrorism and in which human rights have been violated in the most atrocious manner in the world.

The tyrannical maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan group have become much more wicked than ever before. By mobilizing more than 150,000 tyrannical forces, the Chon Tu-hwan group has blown the whirlwind of tyranny under the pretext of hosting the 1986 Asian Games. In an attempt to suppress the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for independence, which has become further expanded and intensified among the people with the passage of time, the Chon Tu-hwan group issued an instruction to all police forces to assume an emergency alert posture by the end of April and to strengthen checks on pedestrians. Under the pretext of closely watching those who are liable to commit crimes in preparation for the 1986 Asian Games, the Chon Tu-hwan group has strengthened special surveillance over the people and pedestrian checks. Under the pretext of meeting the increasing demand for security, it is trying to greatly expand tyrannical network systems by increasing combat police forces to 9 companies encompassing 1,854 men within this year, by deploying 1,030 detectives at police booths in large cities, and by establishing checkpoints at more than 150 points of congested traffic.

When an antigovernment meeting and demonstration was held and staged in Kwangju with the participation of more than 300,000 citizens to form the South Cholla provincial chapter of the signature collection campaign to revise the Constitution, the Chon Tu-hwan group arrested more than 300 students by mobilizing tyrannical police forces and outrageously committed the act of imprisoning 32 of these students and of sending the other students to a summary court. This shows how zealously the Chon Tu-hwan group is running amok to suppress the people in a fascist manner.

By staging murderous trials every day, the Chon Tu-hwan group has punished innocent people on charges of joining the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle to achieve democracy. It has recently committed the violent act of sentencing seven students of Seoul National University [SNU], including Hwang Hyon-kye, who have been arrested and indicted on charges of staging a sit-in after occupying the Central DJP Political Training Institute, to prison terms ranging from 2 to 4 years. Greatly fearing the fact that 28 professors of Koryo University, including Professor Yi Jun-yong, have issued a statement expressing their views on the present situation and demanding constitutional revision, the Chon Tu-hwan group issued an instruction to universities, including SNU, to prevent professors from joining the signature collection campaign to revise the Constitution.

When the signature collection campaign to revise the Constitution quickly spread, the Chon Tu-hwan group instructed the Ministry of Home Affairs to have taxi drivers watch the movements of those who have joined the movement to revise the Constitution. It has outrageously committed the act of forcing lower-level government officials and village chiefs to write memoranda pledging that they will not join the signature collection campaign to revise the Constitution. Other similar instances include the fact that by wielding the club of fascism, the Chon Tu-hwan group has placed opposition party and off-stage figures, including Kim Tae-chong under house arrest, to prevent them from participating in the 10 million signature collection campaign and in meetings and demonstrations; that 2,880 progressive students of 2 universities have been expelled from school; and that 129 universities have been attacked abruptly.

Because of the unprecedented and fascist maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan group to suppress the people, this land is plagued by an atmosphere of panic and has been turned into a place of human butchery everywhere. At a time when the blood shed by the Kwangju people has not dried and when blood shed in the country has not ceased to dry, holding the Olympics, an international festival, in Seoul will be very anachronistic. If the Olympics are held in such a bloodthirsty place -- a place plagued by the frantic whirlwind of fascism -- the personal safety of athletes will be threatened, and the sacred Olympic movement will be defiled forever. Viewing thus, we can say that public opinion at home and abroad asserting that Seoul is not fit as the venue of the Olympics is very just.

OLYMPIC ATHLETES WARNED OF AIDS IN SEOUL

SK062245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- The 1988 Olympic Games and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), an incurable infectious disease, is a major talking point of the world progressive public circles. It is a unanimous view of the progressive public that Seoul is unfit for the venue of the 1988 Olympics. One of the reasons is the explosive spread of AIDS there. Recently, the puppet Ministry of Health and Social Welfare announced that the AIDS cases increased from 4,400 last year to 11,000 this year in South Korea. But other materials from South Korea indicate that the figures released by the puppet authorities are drastically understated ones, putting the number of the infected at more than 600,000. This figure is expected to jump still higher by the time of the 1988 Olympics.

AIDS is "modern leprosy" recording a death rate of 100 per cent. Strongly hereditary, this shocking disease even threatens the lives of the posterity. It is the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying South Korea and American civilians who have spread AIDS there. U.S. imperialist aggression forces more than 40,000 strong are constantly present in South Korea. And multitudes of U.S. troops flood in South Korea every year for the "Team Spirit" maneuvers and under other names.

Now in South Korea upwards of 400,000 women live on the streets. They have been the first victims to AIDS and vehicles of infection to other men. Through this vicious cycle, the infected persons has increased by geometric progression. Now the Chon Tu-hwan group intends to communicate this disgraceful disease to foreign sportsmen, sports fans and tourists by a massive prostitution tourism around the Asian Games this year and the 1988 Olympics.

Voices are ringing out from many parts of the world now warning: "'Modern leprosy' means death. South Korea is a danger zone". Publications in Japan warned that anyone who goes to South Korea must risk his life. If the Olympic Games were held in South Korea, many sportsmen and tourists of the world would meet death, infected with AIDS.

FURTHER SUPPORT FOR DPRK OLYMPIC PROPOSAL CITED

USSR

SK052251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May (KCNA) -- The Soviet Union fully supports the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the Olympiad be held in the North and the South, declared Marat Gramov, chairman of the Soviet National Olympic Committee and chairman of the USSR Sports Committee, in his press statement. Referring to the DPRK's proposal for cohosting the 1988 Olympiad, he said:

The question of the 1988 Olympic Games is an acute one which should be substantially solved in favor not only of the Olympic movement but also of the Korean people. The decision to hold the Olympics in Seoul adopted four years and a half ago has laid artificial problems before the Olympic movement.



Within the international sports movement there are still those who attempt to bring the sports question to a political dilemma, disguising themselves with all kinds of arguments, he said, and stressed:

Our stand on this question is well known. We reiterate our support to the cohosting of the games by the North and the South of Korea.

#### Burkina Faso

SK070421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- President Thomas Sankara said that Burkina Faso fully supported the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games by the North and South of Korea.

He also expressed full support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. He said this when he met Korean Ambassador to his country Yi Tae-kyun on May 1. President Thomas Sankara asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

#### Bolivian Communist Party

SK101020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- The first national extraordinary congress of the Bolivian Communist Party on April 28 adopted a resolution on Korea in support of the Korean people's cause of peaceful reunification. Referring to the fact that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have turned South Korea into a nuclear forward base by introducing various kinds of nuclear weapons, the resolution stressed:

The Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and the Olympic co-hosting proposal are obstructed by the Reagan administration's aggressive interventionist policy. In view of such situation, the Bolivian Communists express full solidarity with the Workers' Party of Korea and the fraternal Korean people in the struggle to clear South Korea of nuclear weapons and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

We confirm our invariable solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country without the interference of the U.S. imperialists.

We fully support the proposal put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for co-hosting the Olympic Games by the North and the South, reflecting the desire of the world for peace.

#### KCNA Lists Supporters

SK071022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- World Public circles voiced full support to the DPRK's reasonable and realistic proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games and exposed the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to use the 1988 Olympic Games for a four political aim.

Boleslaw Kapitani, chairman of the Polish General Committee of Physical Culture and Sports, said: We consider that the proposal for holding the 24th Summer Olympic Games in the two parts of Korea is entirely just. We think that the step of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the cohosting of the Olympic Games by the North and the South of Korea is well-grounded.

The Malagasy paper IMONGO VAOVAO noted that the scheme of the South Korean authorities to host the Olympic Games in Seoul at any cost is aimed to make South Korea appear as an independent state and thereby perpetuate the division of Korea.

The Swedish paper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN pointed out that now over 40,000 U.S. troops are present in South Korea and more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are deployed there, and stressed that South Korea under the jackboots of the U.S. imperialists is not an independent and sovereign state and, therefore, the Olympic Games must not be held there.

Saying that it is not proper to hold the Olympic Games in South Korea where military exercises are constantly staged by the U.S. imperialists, the Norwegian paper FRIHETEN pointed out that the scheme to hold the Olympic Games in South Korea encourages the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to keep Korea divided into "two Koreas" forever.

The international Progress Organisation in Austria said that the only way to hold the Olympic Games successfully in divided Korea is to make the North and the South jointly host the games.

The Indian paper SECULAR INDIAN YOUTH stressed that to save the Olympic movement from the crisis and achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it is imperative to realise the proposal for co-hosting the Olympic Games.

#### KCNA Notes More Supporters

SK091036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) — M. Farooqi, member of the executive committee, and secretary, of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, on April 25 issued a press statement in support of the DPRK's Olympic co-hosting proposal. He noted that the United States and South Korean authorities try to use the 24th Olympic Games for a political purpose to bar the reunification of Korea. To prevent the division of the Olympic movement and promote peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, he stated, the Olympic co-hosting proposal put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must be realized without fail.

In its statement dated April 25, the Accra Democratic Youth Union of Ghana said that the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to hold the Olympic Games in South Korea is aimed to perpetuate the division of Korea and justify the imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea and thus make extremely difficult the struggle of the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Malagasy paper MATIN April 26 said that the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 24th Olympic Games is a product of the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The Tunisian paper L'ACTION April 25 pointed out that the South Korean people's protest against the hosting of the Olympiad in Seoul continues in defiance of the harsh suppression by the police.

The Malagasy news agency ANTA, the Ghanaian paper the GHANAIAN TIMES and the Ghanaian news agency, and the paper of the Yemen Arab Republic AL-THAWRAH also opposed the Seoul Olympiad and expressed support to the DPRK's Olympic co-hosting proposal.

FOREIGN MEDIA CONDEMN SOUTH 'ATTACK' ON DPRK BOAT

SK092345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- Foreign media denounce the criminal piracy of the South Korean puppet clique against a peaceful fishing boat of the North in the open sea.

The Syrian paper SYRIA TIMES April 27 said the South Korean "Army's" barbarous attack on a peaceful fishing boat of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an armed provocation prepared in advance. This military provocation committed with the support of the United States was intended to increase the tensions on the Korean peninsula and lay obstacles in the way of North-South dialogue, it noted.

The Nigerian paper THE PUNCH May 2 pointed out that the South Korean puppet clique's provocation was designed to whip up confrontation between the North and the South and divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people who were waging powerful anti-"government" demonstrations and rallies against the military clique.

The Guyanese radio, the Sudanese news agency and the Zimbabwean paper HERALD also assailed the piracy of the South Korean puppets.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR MARKS KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK060441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- The Egyptian ambassador to Korea gave a reception on the evening of May 5 on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song. Speeches were made there by Ambassador Muhyi al-Din Yusuf al-'Attar and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hwang Chang-yop.



NO ADDRESSES PACIFIC BASIN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

SK120950 Seoul YONHAP in English 0921 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP) — South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Monday that the Pacific Basin nations should do everything possible to adjust their industrial structure to overcome the world-wide trend toward protectionism. No made the remark in a keynote address at the 19th general assembly meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC), which opened Monday at the Shilla Hotel here. The theme of the four-day conference is "combatting protectionism."

No matter how difficult structural adjustments are, No said, they should be pursued with a firm belief in the merits of free trade. He pointed out that the trend toward protectionism impedes regional and global economic development. "In pursuing measures to overcome protectionism, I believe that we should avoid approaches that aim only at achieving bilateral trade balances," No said, "Instead, we must try to strengthen multilateral cooperation. In the same vein, non-tariff barriers such as administrative regulations must be dismantled."

No said that in light of global cooperation, Korea sincerely hopes that the new round of GATT's multilateral trade negotiations will contribute to the establishment of a mutually beneficial world trade order and will bring about the expansion of world trade.

In developing and expanding trade among the developed and developing nations, the prime minister said, the promotion of cooperation in the areas of technology and capital flow are important. "In view of this, it would be most beneficial to seek joint ventures between resource-rich and resource-poor nations, and between countries with advanced technology and those with large labor forces, through the initiative and creativity of private enterprise," he stressed.

No noted that the Pacific region is remarkably diverse in all fields, including culture, religion and language. "I believe that it is the mission of the Pacific Basin nations to achieve harmony within their diversity and to secure peace and prosperity in the Pacific region in order to assume a leading role in the 21st century," he said.

About 400 businessmen from 16 Pacific Basin countries, including the United States, Japan and Canada, attended the PBEC general meeting. The PBEC is a private-level economic cooperation organization comprising Pacific Basin nations.

SECURITY STEPPED UP AGAINST JAPANESE RED ARMY

SK120306 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP) — South Korean police will step up security checks at the nation's airports and seaports in an effort to prevent infiltration by Japan's Red Army extremists, police sources here said Monday. The measure follows a recent warning by the Interpol about the entry of Japanese Red Army terrorists into Korea, which is scheduled to host the 10th Games this fall, the sources said.

The Interpol also gave Korean police a list of 17 people who were allegedly involved in major international terrorist acts in the past. Included on the list were three Japanese, including Hiroshi Senshui, 48, who is wanted for his involvement in an airport bombing in Beirut in 1985.

A police officer said there is a possibility that international terrorists who went to Japan in an effort to disrupt the Tokyo economic summit last week have turned to Korea, which is expected to draw many foreign VIPs before and during the Asiad, slated for Sept. 20 to Oct. 5.

#### DJP TAKES STEPS TOWARDS CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

##### Committee Members Designated

SK070715 Seoul YONHAP in English 0650 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Wednesday designated 19 party members to serve on the proposed constitutional committee in the National Assembly. Through the establishment of the committee, the DJP hopes to deal with the political issues that have created tensions between the ruling and opposition parties in the Assembly.

With the approval of Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, who heads the ruling party, the DJP designated Rep. Chae Mun-sik, former Assembly speaker, as chairman of the constitutional panel.

Yi Se-ki, DJP floor leader, told reporters Wednesday that his party selected its committee members on the assumption that the constitutional committee will be established soon through negotiations between the rival parties.

The DJP suggested that the committee comprise about 35 members and has designated its 19 committee members in proportion to the number of seats held by the DJP in the Assembly. The ruling party holds 148 seats in the 276-member parliament.

Now that the DJP has designated its committee members, it plans to hold negotiations with the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) concerning the proposed formation of the committee.

Chae told reporters that the controversial issue of amending the constitution should first be discussed and resolved in the proposed committee. He said he believes that the ruling and opposition parties will be able to reach agreement on the matter by overcoming some possible political obstacles. The designated committee chairman urged the rival parties to reach agreement soon on the formation of the constitutional panel by transcending bipartisan interests. If the committee is set up, he said, it will decide upon a date and the contents of the constitutional revision through public hearings.

Other committee members designated by the DJP include the following representatives: Yi Chi-ho, Kim Chong-nam, Kim Chong-in, Kim Chong-ho, Kim Hyon-uk, Nam Chae-hui, Pak Kyong-suk, Pae Song-tong, An Pyong-kyu, U Pyong-kyu, Yi Han-tong, Chong Tong-sung, Chong Chang-hwa, Cho Ki-sang, Cho Nam-cho, Ho Chong-il, Hyon Kyong-tae and Hyon Hong-chu.

##### YONHAP Report

SK100216 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP) -- The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) plans to step up its work to revise the constitution in the wake of President Chon Tu-hwan's decision not to oppose revision of the constitution before his single seven-year term expires in 1988. The DJP will hold the first session of its special constitutional committee next Thursday in order to discuss operations.

A DJP member said Saturday that the government party has set a temporary goal of drafting its own version of an amended constitution before this year's September regular National Assembly. The DJP had originally planned to formulate its official stand on the issue of amending the constitution by February next year, but decided to expedite its revision work after Chon met with the two opposition party leaders.

During Chon's meeting with Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), and Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP), on April 30, Chon said he would not oppose constitutional revision before his term expires if the rival parties reach a compromise on the matter.

The DJP official said that the amendment of the constitution is an enormous project requiring the revision of about 100 other laws. Therefore, the DJP decided to speed up the revision process, he explained.

In a related development, DJP Chairman No Tae-u discussed the operation of the special constitutional committee with committee leaders, including chairman Chae Mun-sik.

Meanwhile, the DJP is continuing work on rescheduling the "political timetable" for the period between now and 1988 when Chon's term expires. In the DJP's view, the rescheduling of the next National Assembly elections, originally slated for one year after the 1988 presidential election, is inevitable, DJP sources said.

#### To Meet With NKDP

SK130053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] A relative calm is likely to prevail in the nation's political landscape for the time being, enabling ruling and opposition parties to resume talks on outstanding current issues. The floor leaders of rival parties are expected to meet this week to discuss the convocation of a special National Assembly session. They are also expected to resume negotiations on the proposed formation of a special Constitution committee in the Assembly forum.

Other ranking officials of political parties will probably engage in behind-the-scenes contacts to accelerate the establishment of the committee. Pending progress in such multilateral talks, an exclusive meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and opposition leader Yi Min-u may take place toward the end of this month.

Political sources said yesterday there is a possibility that No Tae-u, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, may meet Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the New Korea Democratic Party, later this month. Meeting with the leaders of the three major parties April 30, President Chon instructed No to meet with Kim.

The President concurrently heads the ruling DJP, and Kim, who heads the largest faction of the NKDP, plays a pivotal role in formulating major party policies. Tension had been mounting between the DJP and the NKDP since the riotridden May 3 Inchon incident. The tautness, however, noticeably eased Saturday when the opposition NKDP held its rally for the signature campaign in Masan without major disturbances.

Political observers, who said the Masan rally would serve as a watershed in domestic politics of confrontation, said the nation's political situation has entered a new phase.



In what appeared to be their warmup to full-fledged meetings, DJP floor leader Yi Se-ki and NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong had a brief encounter yesterday. The two floor leaders discussed the holding of a special session but fell short of reaching an agreement.

The DJP floor leader said Saturday's opposition rally in Masan provided a momentum for rival parties to resume dialogue. "The NKDP should no longer hesitate to abandon street politics and come to the forum of the Assembly," Yi said. He said he and his NKDP counterpart Kim will meet in "two or three days" to discuss the current political developments.

Meanwhile, the government and the ruling DJP held a joint policy coordination session yesterday to exchange views on the overall domestic situation. In the session, which was attended by Prime Minister No Sin-yong and DJP chairman No, the participants discussed in-depth the measures to cope with the future political situation -- NKDP rallies for collecting signatures for the revision of the Constitution and the student movements during the month of May.

The ruling DJP will hold the first meeting of its Constitution committee Thursday, as part of an effort to draw the opposition to the Assembly forum. However, NKDP floor leader Kim said active interparty talks will have to wait until the party president Yi Min-u, who embarked on a 12-day vis't, returns home.

Speaking about a putative meeting between NKDP advisor Kim and DJP chairman No, Kim said, "Such a meeting will be difficult unless the government and the ruling DJP make clear their intent to revise the basic law, and to elect the next President under the new law." The NKDP will go ahead with its rallies for collecting signatures for constitutional revision in Chonju and Chunchon this month as scheduled, the party floor leader said.

#### DJP TO OVERHAUL PARTY, REQUEST CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK080224 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 May 86 p 1

[Text] As part of its effort to help defuse the mounting political tension, the Democratic Justice Party plans to overhaul its leadership while demanding a cabinet reshuffle. The ruling party is also considering altering its political schedule because there is a growing possibility the Constitution may be revised during President Chon Tu-hwan's term.

At the same time, the ruling DJP intends to urge the opposition New Korea Democratic Party to prevent leftist-oriented elements from intervening in its signature campaign.

Political sources said yesterday the DJP believes a major shakeup in the ruling camp is needed to infuse fresh perspectives into national administration. The sources said possible choices are being screened and the reshuffle may come as early as the middle of this month. The ruling party hopes the envisaged shakeup will be conducive to resolution of the political tension dramatized by the so-called May 3 Inchon incident. Thousands of radical student activities staged violent antigovernment and anti-U.S. demonstrations in the port city of Inchon Saturday, scuttling a scheduled NKDP rally.

In connection with the proposed reshuffle, DJP chairman No Tae-u visited President Chon Tuesday afternoon, it was belatedly learned. No said the government and the ruling party have formulated a common approach to the nation's current political situation.

He said he provided President Chon with a detailed package to unravel the present political tangle, including constitutional revision and the Inchon incident. The President simultaneously heads the ruling party. The package contains recommendations by party lawmakers and members of the party's Central Executive Committee, the DJP chairman said.

During a series of meetings earlier this week, DJP lawmakers demanded a sweeping reshuffle in the party leadership and the cabinet. A party official said No seems to have been granted a considerable amount of discretionary power to effect a shakeup in the party hierarchy. He also said he expects the cabinet will undergo a major change.

There were rampant speculations last month as to possible shakeup in the party and the government. President Chon's meeting with the leaders of the three major political parties April 30, however, dampened the circulating rumors.

Referring to the proposed constitutional rewriting, No said, "As long as we have named our members of the proposed special Constitution committee, we will actively work on draft amendments to the basic law." He said the ruling party also seeks brisk dialogue with the opposition to form the committee.

Meanwhile, the ruling party plans to strongly urge the opposition to take appropriate measures designed to halt leftist elements from joining in its struggles for constitutional revisions, political sources said. The sources said the DJP is reviewing its political schedule to be prepared for constitutional revision before the expiration of President Chon's term in February 1988. They said they cannot rule out the possibility that next National Assembly elections may be advanced if the Constitution is rewritten before 1988.

#### NO TAE-U WARNS RADICALS, DISCUSSES REVISION

SK070720 Seoul YONHAP in English 0701 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), warned Tuesday that the government will have no alternative but to exercise state power to maintain safety and democratic order in Korea if radical political groups continue to cause problems. In an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, No said, however, that the present government, unlike the preceding government, has kept the use of physical power to a minimum. "State power should not be sacrificed because of violence," he said.

Regarding the opposition's demand that the constitution be amended in order to establish a system of electing the president through direct popular vote, No said that what matters is not the system itself but what the people want.

When asked if he plans to run for presidency in the next election, No said, "the party (DJP) will choose its presidential candidate through appropriate procedures." "I am now doing my best, as a member of the Democratic Justice Party, as well as its chairman," he added.

No also said he and Kim Yong-sam, permanent adviser to the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party, will soon meet after they sound out each other's intentions.

DJP WARNS 'THERE IS A LIMIT TO OUR PATIENCE'

HK061028 Hong Kong AFP in English 1013 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (AFP) — About 1,000 students mourning the protest suicide of a fellow student clashed with riot police here Tuesday, witnesses said, while the ruling party warned of a crackdown on leftwing student agitators. Some 3,500 Seoul National University students wearing black ribbons gathered on campus for a tearful memorial service for 21-year-old biology senior Kim Sai-jin, who died in hospital Saturday, five days after he set himself ablaze during a fierce anti-government demonstration outside the university.

The students set up an altar and used a mock coffin to hold what they called a "national" funeral. Mr Kim was buried at a cemetery south of Seoul Monday. The mourners described Mr Kim as a patriot that had died for democracy.

Afterwards, about 1,000 students armed with stones and petrol bombs fought riot police at the campus gate. A police jeep was set alight. The police retaliated with barrages of tear gas bombs to prevent the students spilling off the campus onto the streets.

Witnesses reported similar but less violent anti-government demonstrations on several other Seoul campuses, where there is student opposition to compulsory military training imposed on students.

Meanwhile, a riot policeman wounded in the head during a clash with students at Korea University here Saturday, was reported to have died at a police hospital Tuesday.

President Chon Tu-hwan's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) issued a written statement warning that resolute measures would be taken against those university students advocating a violent leftwing revolution, who, it said, were leading the current student unrest. "There is a limit to our patience," the statement said.

The government's prosecuting authorities said they were studying the idea of prosecuting leaders of student groups that had called for a fierce anti-U.S. "liberation" movement to topple the government during a violent demonstration in the city of Inchon, west of here, Saturday.

DISSIDENTS, FARMERS ISSUE ANTI-U.S. DECLARATIONS

SK130641 Seoul YONHAP in English 0630 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP) — Four organizations representing dissident writers, journalists, artists, and cultural activists in South Korea Monday issued a declaration of their positions on the domestic political situation. The declaration, titled "For the Motherland We Love Today," said, "When the United States opposes the realization of righteous democracy, our anti-American slogans are a natural expression of our national self-respect and self-reliance." "Thus," the declaration continued, "The United States should discard its exclusive egoism and join the grand march of human liberation."

The four organizations that participated in the drafting of the declaration are the Freedom Praxis Writers' Association, the Council for Democratic Press Movement, the Council of Minjung Cultural Movement and the Council of National Arts.

Meanwhile, three organizations representing Christian farmers announced a similar joint declaration on Tuesday.



The Korea Catholic Farmers' Association, the Korea Christian Farmers' Association, and the Catholic Women Farmers' Association said in its "Declaration of 10 Million Farmers on the Current Political Situation" that "The dictatorship and external influence should be overcome in order to relieve the farmers of the threat to their survival and to achieve democracy." "The United States cannot be our ally as long as it ruins our farm economy by forcing the import liberalization of its agricultural and livestock products for its own interest," the declaration stated.

KIM YONG-SAM: SHULTZ ESCALATED ANTI-AMERICANISM

SK100421 Seoul YONHAP in English 0412 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Masan, Korea, May 10 (YONHAP) -- Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), tartly criticized U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Saturday, saying that the U.S. secretary only contributed to the escalation of the anti-American sentiment in South Korea through his recent visit to Seoul.

Shultz visited Korea Wednesday and Thursday to report the outcome of the seven-nation economic summit in Tokyo to Korean leaders, including President Chon Tu-hwan and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong. The U.S. secretary also met with leaders of various circles, including presidents of the three political parties, but did not meet with Kim and another opposition leader Kim Tae-chung.

Meeting with reporters, Kim said Shultz failed to get right understanding about the situation in South Korea during his visit and that he was very regrettable that Shultz' remarks in Korea fanned Korean people's anti-American sentiment very much.

Kim came here to attend a political rally to launch the NKDP's provincial headquarters for the revision of the constitution for South Kyongsang Province. "If the United States supports the incumbent regime, it would be inevitable that the anti-American sentiment will soar here," he said. "Democracy is not given by the United States or Japan but it should be won by the Korean people. Our people has now reached a conclusion regarding the democratization," he said.

LIMITED VIOLENCE REPORTED AT NKDP RALLY IN MASAN

SK110235 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 May 86 p 8

[By Kim Sung-bok]

[Text] Masan, Kyongsang-namdo -- Student demonstrators did not show much violence during protests after the rally of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party in this southern port city, except for a skirmish with riot police in which several fire bottles and tear gas bombs were traded. Some 2,000 students staged a protest around the local chapter office of the opposition party where the NDP winded up its campaign for election reforms. Police fired tear gas canisters to break up the demonstration.

Students chanted such slogans as "Down with the U.S. imperialism." The crowd of demonstrators, brandishing placards reading "United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification," was led by Pak Ky-dong, an official of the dissident body, who is being sought by police for his alleged leading roles in the Inchon disturbances. Though the protesters chanted anti-NDP slogans occasionally, there were no clashes between them and party members.

Students of demonstrators, brandishing placards reading "United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification," was led by Pak Ky-dong, an official of the dissident body, who is being sought by police for his alleged leading roles in the Inchon disturbances. Though the protesters chanted anti-NDP slogans occasionally, there were no clashes between them and party members.

Meanwhile, a local police chief told reporters that 42 demonstrators, including 26 students, were taken away by the police.

In a news conference, Pan Yong-ho, director of Kyongsang-namdo provincial police, also said that three students and 20 riot policemen were injured during the protest. Police estimated the number of participants in the NDP rally and demonstrations at 9,000, he added.

Meanwhile, shops were closed in downtown areas around the Masan Indoor Gymnasium, the rally site, for fear that there would be fierce street demonstrations just as in Inchon a week ago. Windows of buildings were seen covered with veneer boards.

There were no acts of setting facilities aflame during protests. In the Inchon rioting, a local office of the ruling party and police cars were set afire by an angry crowd. A large number of policemen were mobilized to prevent the recurrence of the violent rioting seen in Inchon on May 3.

#### NKDP ADVANCES THEORIES ON CAUSE OF INCHON RIOT

##### Yi Min-u Blames Police

SK070047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 May 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said yesterday that "there are many riddles yet to be solved in connection with the Inchon incident" which foiled the party rally to promote the constitutional amendment.

He raised a question about how the student activists could bring various printed matters in such large quantities and distribute them openly. He also asked how leading student activists who are wanted by the police were able to participate in the demonstrations "so freely."

Then, he claimed that there were many signs that police just overlooked preparatory activities of the dissident groups and played a role in foiling his party's planned rally.

##### 'Delayed Democratization'

SK070148 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 May 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The reactions of the key officers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party to the radicalism shown in Inchon Saturday ranged from shock and concern to accusations against the government as well as self-reflection on the party attitude. Whatever different existing views, however, converged on the call for "democratization," which they said was the sole cure for radical student activism.

In a meeting of the Executive Council, the top-decision making body, vice president Yi Chung-chaе asserted that the "Inchon incident" resulted from the government's deliberated scheme to impede the NDP's rally to form a local center for a constitutional amendment movement. He contended that persons responsible for the aborted rally should be brought to justice. He described some radical slogans against America and the NDP as "the result of delayed democratization." Yi noted, "The sole key to the problem is the amendment to the Constitution and the NDP's planned future rallies should be pushed ahead."

Rep. Sin To-hwan, a minor faction leader, maintained that the party should manifest its position on the radicalism of students and dissidents.

Rep. Yi Chol-sung, another minor faction leader, noted that the radical slogans felt "eerie" for him as a person who fought Communists following the liberation in 1945. He opposed the party's request for an exclusive meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and party president Yi Min-u. "It is better to hold an open discussion of representatives from all walks of life," he said, in support of a Democratic Justice Party proposal to that effect. "Pro-Communists, if any in this party, should be eliminated. Our party is an organization of anti-Communists," he stressed.

Rep. Pak Chan-chong noted that it is wrong to measure the students' demands and slogans with the yardstick of whether they are Communists or not. "Don't you see the Catholic Church accommodates the liberation theology. As shown in the case of arson on the USIS library in Pusan, the tactical anti-American ploy should be distinguished from ideological anti-Americanism," he argued. "On this occasion, programs to achieve democratization in the political area as well as in social and economic fields should be mapped out. Let's treat the students with affection," Pak said emphatically.

#### DJP SEEKS RECONCILIATION AMONG MAJOR PARTIES

SK070031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 May 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is taking Saturday's riot in Inchon as an occasion to seek improved relations among the more conservative political elements against left-leaning radical forces. The party's immediate goal is to bring the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party into the forum of the parliament. "It could be a case of misfortune turning into a blessing," a party officer said, terming the Inchon demonstrations as the worst in the five years of the "Fifth Republic."

Reconciliation in the conservative camp, comprising the three major political parties, is being promoted amid a feeling of crisis threatening the free, democratic system.

DJP members noted that the Inchon incident dramatically awakened the members of the institutional political community to the power of the radical groups, including autogenous Communists, pursuing a violent revolutionary line.

The party's concern was well expressed by Rep. Nam Chae-hui at an emergency meeting of the Central Executive Council, held Monday to discuss the demonstrations in the port city. He said, "Recent commotions remind us of the ideological confrontation between right and left during the time of confusion after national liberation (in 1945)." "All the forces adhering to democracy should be alerted against the leftist tendencies among the young generation," he said.

Party officers believe that the situation will worsen beyond control if the ruling and opposition parties fail to make a "grand compromise" on the issue of amending the Constitution and fail to work toward building unity in the conservative camp. On the basis of this view, the DJP proposed Monday, as a decision of the Central Executive Council, a joint meeting of all political parties and social organizations to discuss ways to tiding the country over the current crisis.

Details of the proposed meeting have not been bared yet. Party Chairman No Tae-u only said yesterday that the meeting is aimed at "establishing a national consensus on the basis of the people's wishes and hopes."



It will be an effort to clearly identify the dangerous ideologies of the radical elements and firmly isolate them from the political community. The New Korea Democratic Party has shown a negative response to the idea.

The DJP believes that the Inchon incident provided momentum for a national consensus against radical movements, whose nature had not been clearly perceived by the general public. It has become much easier for the government now to win public sympathy for its tough measures against the radical students. Externally, the government can now better convince its foreign friends of the reasons for its internal policies. The ruling party has thus seized a great chance to take the initiative in national politics after allowing the opposition camp to dominate the political scene for a long time since the elections last year.

#### NKDP REJECTS DJP PROPOSAL FOR JOINT MEETING

SK070035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 May 86 p 1

[Text] The opposition camp yesterday made it clear that it rejects the ruling party's proposal to hold a joint meeting of all parties and social organizations to discuss ways of overcoming the current crisis. The negative responses came one day after the Democratic Justice Party suggested the joint conference to discuss how to tackle the political crisis in the wake of violent demonstrations in Inchon port, west of Seoul, Saturday.

Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, rejected the DJP's bid, saying "All the problems are soluble if the parties perform their roles properly." Meeting reporters at his NDP office, he said, "The key to the questions at this moment is for the ruling camp to present a program for democratization."

Rep. Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, also showed no enthusiasm for the proposal. He said that such a conference should be preceded by efforts of political parties to consult on outstanding political questions in the National Assembly. "A joint meeting is premature, I think," he commented. The KNP president maintained that the House should be called into special session at the earliest possible date to seek a big compromise on constitutional revision.

The ruling party also seeks to convene an extraordinary House session or standing committee meetings. But the NDP did not welcome the early convocation of an extra House session. Party spokesman Hong Sa-tok told reporters that a cooling-off period is needed. He noted that a special House session may be opened after party president Yi returns home from his projected visit to the United States. Yi will leave here for Washington this Sunday for a week-long visit.

However, representatives of the three major political parties will have a get-together tomorrow at a luncheon, at the invitation of House Speaker Yi Chae-hyong.

The NDP held a meeting of the Executive Council, its supreme decision-making body, yesterday morning to pool party opinions to deal wisely with the aftermath of the Inchon incident. The party decided to form a eight-member fact-finding committee, led by vice president No Sung-hwan, to determine whether police deliberately provoked demonstrators, to foil the NDP rally. If the party finds evidence of the deliberate obstruction of the rally by the police, it will file complaints against police officers, spokesman Hong said.

NEW CONSERVATIVE GROUP URGES PARTIES' COMPROMISE

SK080221 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 May 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The New Conservative Society, a 12-member fraternity group of lawmakers who quit the NDP, urged the ruling and opposition camps yesterday to shed their "mentality of confrontation."

Rep. Yi Kun-il who acts as the spokesman for the group said in a statement that "the government party and the New Korea Democratic Party, forsaking their mentality of confrontation, should make big compromise to seek a breakthrough in the stalemated situation." He maintained, "The violent demonstrations in Inchon on May 3 brought indescribable shock and dismay to the people." He went on, "whoever is to blame, there should be no more violent protests nor excessive actions to quell them. The ruling party and the NDP should pool opinions of all walks of life on democratization."

The society, led by Rep. Yu Han-yol, is composed of lawmakers who defected from the NDP on Dec. 31, 1985.

MINTONGNYON ASKS NKDP NOT TO JOIN DJP 'CONSPIRACY'

SK090104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 May 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of "Mintongnyon," a dissident organization, asked the opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday not to join the ruling camp in a "conspiracy" to create a conservative alliance. The ruling Democratic Justice Party proposed a joint conference of all political parties and social organizations following violent demonstrations in Inchon last weekend in which the Mintongnyon was an active participant.

Rev. Mun claimed that the ruling party is plotting to establish the parliamentary cabinet system or the dual-executive system in alliance with all conservative parties, including "the remnants of the Yusin regime." "All these moves are a scheme to prolong its grip on the power," the Mintongnyon head told a press conference.

He demanded that the main opposition party abandon its conservative political line and "courageously take part in the struggle for the establishment of a democratic party led by the masses."

MUN IK-HWAN DENIES MINTONGNYON CAUSED VIOLENCE

SK090117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 May 86 p 8

[Text] Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the "Mintongnyon" (United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification), yesterday denied reports it has manipulated the recent violent Inchon demonstrations behind the scenes. (Minjung stands for the masses). He only said that Mintongnyon members "actively" joined in the "Inchon national conference," which he said was organized by the "Insanyon" or the Inchon Social Movement Association. Insanyon, Mun said, is affiliated with Mintongnyon. Mintongnyon, meanwhile, urged the opposition New Korea Democratic Party to join the struggle against the present government in conformity with the "real wishes" of the people.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS CALL FOR DEMOCRATIZATION

SK070038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 May 86 p 8

[Text] Members of the National Priests Corps for the Realization of Catholic Justice yesterday said the self-immolation of two Seoul National University students and the death of Kim Se-chin are responsibilities of all people living today. In a statement issued at Myongdong Cathedral, they maintained that the government should humbly accept the demands for democratization made among societies of students, workers and farmers.

The Catholic fathers led by the Rev. Matthias Kim Sung-hun noted that the labelling students' anti-American cause as pro-Communist line against free democracy is a "simple schema." Some of students' critical view on Korean-American relations should be taken as acceptable on a national position, according to the statement.

CHRISTIAN GROUP SAYS ANTI-U.S. NOT LEFT-LEANING

SK090043 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 May 86 p 11

[Text] On 8 May, the National Consultative Association of Clergymen for the Practice of Justice and Peace [the chairman of this association is Pastor Kim Tong-wan] issued a statement entitled "The Declaration of Clergymen From Throughout the Country for Achieving Democracy" -- a statement on the present situation in the wake of the Incheon incident. In this statement, the association said that it is dangerous to view the assuming of a stand opposing the United States as antinational and as left-leaning. The association then said: The United States is by no means an absolute entity like heaven. The people are authorized and obligated to oppose foreign pressure and forces that run counter to the interest of the people.

The association said: A plan for the grand confederation between the ruling and opposition blocs is a political game sacrificing the people's rights to survival and to political participation. This plan should naturally be boycotted.

The association issued the statement after holding a meeting of clergymen from throughout the country at the building of the Young Women's Christian Association in Kwangju on 6 and 7 May to achieve democracy with the participation of more than 100 clergymen from throughout the country.

BUDDHIST MONKS ISSUE STATEMENT ON DEMOCRATIZATION

SK091212 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 May 86 p 11

[Text] At 1000 on the morning of 9 May, 152 Buddhist monks, belonging to the Taehan Buddhist Chogyae sect, issued a statement entitled "Our Stand on the Occasion of the Year 2530 B.E." at the Chogyae temple at 45 Kyonji-dong, Chongno-Ku, Seoul.

In the statement, the monks said that "the declaration of the birth of Buddha stating that 'I will make the whole world peaceful since it is enveloped in sufferings' shows that Sukkavati [paradise] is perfected through liberation from sufferings and misery as a result of realizing freedom and equality, which are natural rights," and they asserted that "democratization is the embodiment of Sukkavati."



In the statement, the monks clarified the following 4-point stand: 1) Democratization should be realized at an early date to overcome national crises; 2) the masses' rights to survival and human rights should be honored, 3) the tradition of national culture should be inherited in a new manner; 4) reunification should be achieved in the midst of free discussion.

In connection with the Inchon incident on 3 May, the monks maintained that "branding anti-U.S., antinuclear, and antiwar assertions which have surfaced as pro-communist and left-leaning ones and condemning them as fundamentally denying the free democratic system are, pure and simple, a dangerous conception."

#### PROSECUTION TO INVESTIGATE 4 DISSIDENT GROUPS

SK070707 Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP) -- The Presecutor's Office has focused on four dissident organizations, including the "Mintongnyon" and "Insanyon," in its investigation into the violent demonstration that broke out last Saturday in the city of Inchon, a prosecution official said Wednesday. The official said that the prosecution has concluded that the four opposition groups masterminded the Inchon demonstration, although members of some 20 organizations participated in the riot, which forced the cancellation of a political rally that had been planned by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP). The prosecution is collecting concrete evidence of the involvement of the four organizations in the Inchon demonstration.

Members of other anti-government organizations also took part in the demonstration, but their participation was in an individual capacity, not as part of their organizations.

Asked if the prosecution would indict the members of the four organizations for violating the national security law, the official said it cannot be concluded that they had established pro-Pyongyang organizations just because they chanted some pro-communist slogans.

The "Mintongnyon," headed by Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, is an association of some 20 dissident and religious organizations.

The "Insanyon," an affiliate of the "Mintongnyon," is involved with the activities of workers in the Inchon area.

The "Sononyon," which was set up last August by workers in western Seoul, has led workers' strikes and has carried out anti-American activities.

Meanwhile, Education Minister Son Chae-sok told a group of ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmakers that the government will take stern measures against radical leftist students. The radical students' methods have recently become increasingly violent, and some students have inflicted injury upon themselves.

At a meeting of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) lawmakers who belong to the National Assembly's Education and Information Committee, Son said that negotiations are under way among related government officials to work out proper measures. Son said that the radical students are expected to show up at future rallies planned by the NKDP. It has declared its intention to continue to hold rallies for constitutional revision in major Korean cities, including Inchon. The Inchon rally was postponed, due to the violent demonstration.

In response to the growing intensity of the student demonstrations, the government will strengthen ideology education in universities and High schools, according to Son.

The DJP panel concluded that the demonstration in Inchon showed that students activism has evolved from a pure student movement to "a leftist struggle," and he urged the government to make "a grave decision" before the situation worsens.

The DJP members also decided to urge the opposition NKDP to convene the National Assembly's Education and Information Committee in order to discuss campus unrest.

#### MINISTRY WARNS AGAINST TEACHERS' POLITICAL ACTS

SK130112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 86 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry has instructed boards of education to exert efforts so that teachers are more faithful to their duty of teaching and counseling instead of voicing their political views collectively. The ministry's instruction followed a recent public announcement by a group of secondary teachers demanding democracy in education.

Ministry officials said the ministry had no intention to take the "political" teachers to task. The matter will be left to the discretion of boards of education, the officials said, indicating that the ministry is not willing to intervene in the matter at the present moment.

#### DISSIDENTS PROTEST AT NKDP DISTRICT CONVENTION

SK100140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 May 86 p 8

[Text] Polgyo, Cholla-namdo -- Members of the New Korea Democratic Party were dismayed as groups of local dissident organizations staged demonstrations at the site of the opposition party's district convention to elect heads of chapters yesterday. In the town of Haenam, west of here, about 30 members of the Haenam Christian Farmers Association, the Society of YMCA Farmers and Fisherman and the Haenam Federation of Christian Youths, shouted anti-American, anti-government and anti-NDP slogans.

The NDP held a convention of the Haenam-Chindo chapter to elect Rep. Kim Pong-ho as its chairman, replacing Yun Chol-ha, who failed in the last general elections. About 2,000 citizens were gathered outside the YMCA hall in Haenam. The youths asked the crowd to join in their demonstrations but they showed little enthusiasm.

The demonstrators demanded in their slogans that the NDP "give up its ambition to seize power and work instead to resolve the problems of farmers." One placard read, "Americans, repent!"

Members of the NDP were engaged in a brief physical clash with the demonstrators as they refused to leave the place outside the YMCA hall, shouting, "What have you done for us?"

Kim Yong-sam, advisor to the NDP, told the convention that any government attempt to disrupt the party's scheduled rally in Masan today "like in Inchon, will just prove that they have no intention to democratize the country."

VOK INTERVIEWS CGDK PRIME MINISTER SON SANN

BK281229 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Interview with CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann by unnamed VOK correspondent -- recorded; place and date not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am a correspondent of the Voice of the Khmer radio. My respects to his excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the KPNLF. I have learned that recently Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, again rejected the 8-point peace proposal made by the Khmer coalition government to settle the Cambodian issue peacefully. What is your opinion regarding the settlement of the Cambodian problem and what is the CGDK's position regarding Vietnam on this issue?

[Son Sann] As all dear compatriots know, the CGDK has put forward an 8-point proposal to the Hanoi authorities, asking them to negotiate with us through international channels in order, first of all, to bring about a cease-fire and the first stage of Vietnamese troop withdrawal. Then, we would negotiate with Heng Samrin. We want to show to the world that, contrary to Vietnamese assertions that the conflict in Cambodia is a conflict between Cambodians, namely between the coalition government and the Heng Samrin forces, the Cambodian conflict is a war between all Cambodians, such as the Cambodians inside the coalition government, and the Vietnamese aggressors. It is a war in which Cambodians are fighting the Vietnamese aggressors to liberate the Cambodian nation from the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators. For this reason, we demand a negotiation with Vietnam because we and the Vietnamese are the warring parties. However, the Vietnamese side has insisted that it would only negotiate with ASEAN. And the ASEAN countries have made it clear that they are in no way a warring party. If the Vietnamese want to negotiate, they should negotiate with the CGDK, they have said.

The Vietnamese also say that if the coalition government wants to negotiate on a national level, it should negotiate with Heng Samrin. In the past, we refused to do this, but later on we insisted that if Vietnam agrees to begin the first stage of troop withdrawal, we will negotiate with Heng Samrin, for we understand that Heng Samrin, his soldiers, and the brothers in Phnom Penh and the interior of the country are all fellow Cambodians. We are all Cambodians, we must one day be reunited. We would rather speed up this reunion to end the misery of our people. We know that well.

For this reason, we ask the Vietnamese to withdraw their troops quickly so that we can negotiate as soon as possible. We know that only through negotiations can we succeed. We have assured the Vietnamese that in the future we will not accept the establishment of any foreign military base in Cambodia to threaten Vietnam and we will sign a treaty of nonaggression with them. We have made all possible guarantees and assurances. Of course, we know that the Vietnamese will not accept our offer immediately. They will surely continue to dupe the world. They have said that they would withdraw their troops. They said that they were waiting for the end of the year for changes in their party [as heard].

Whatever the outcome, we now know very well -- as we have all the evidence -- that the Vietnamese do not want to pull out. You see that the Vietnamese aggressors do not want to negotiate. You see that the CGDK's 8-point proposal is very good, very flexible, and should be accepted by the Vietnamese. For this reason, the international community supports the proposal and so do the major countries. I have learned that even Indian figures have not been happy with Vietnam's rejection. They said that the proposal is so reasonable that the Vietnamese should accept it. They have wondered why Vietnam rejected it.



[Correspondent] Thank you, excellency. Vietnam's rejection is an illogical move that world opinion should strongly condemn; and world opinion has condemned Vietnam for this. Even India, which is known for its support of Vietnam, has condemned Vietnam, as you have said. Therefore, my second question: Will you tell us what is Vietnam's design in Cambodia that has prompted it to reject the proposal?

[Son Sann] The Vietnamese refuse to accept the proposal, for they hope to swallow up our country. They hope to exterminate or assimilate all of our people in the next 2-3 years. They want to exterminate our race and swallow our country. They have four plans to achieve this objective. They have implemented the so-called K-5 plan and they have three other plans. According to these plans, they aim at sending our Cambodian compatriots out of the cities and replacing them with Vietnamese immigrants. We do not know how many million more Vietnamese they will send in to settle in Cambodia. As for those Cambodians they have sent from the cities to live in the countryside, they are not left idle. The Vietnamese have forced them to work at the border. They have mobilized men aged from 18 to 48 and women without children from 18 to 38 for hard labor, such as clearing brush and mines, causing many to die, to become crippled, or to come down with malaria. They said the levee would last from 3 to 6 months, but most of the workers have been forced to work 3 months and then 6 more months. In the villages, only the women and the young ones are left. And these women are forced to lodge so-called Vietnamese experts. Each house gives shelter to at least one Vietnamese expert, who in fact is a Vietnamese soldier supposedly assigned to supervise the village, but in reality kept there to be fed by the women in the house. At night, when this so-called Vietnamese expert needs it, the women must share his bed.

First they evacuate the people from the cities, then they send those from the villages to do hard work, and finally they take care of the women, the daughters. In the future, all the children will be Vietnamese children. This is their plan. Can we Cambodians let them do that to our wives and daughters? This is what the Vietnamese want to do. I would like to inform the compatriots in the interior about this truth.

Then what should we do? We should try to intensify our activities against the Vietnamese in order to force them to agree to negotiate in accordance with our 8-point proposal through international channels, namely the resolutions of the United Nations. So far, the Vietnamese have refused to accept the international channels, the UN way of solving the problem. Our 8-point plan is so flexible, so correct that the whole world has accepted and supported it, except the Vietnamese.

[Correspondent] Thank you, sir. The newsroom of our Voice of the Khmer radio has received another report that you will soon visit Australia and New Zealand. Please, tell us about the objectives of this visit.

[Son Sann] I and some of our men will visit Australia and New Zealand in order to inform the governments of those two countries of the real situation in our country, for these countries are also friends of Hanoi. Whatever they say, Hanoi is likely to listen. I would like to tell them of our plight, of the hardship and suffering of our people in the interior, and to get more aid from them. I will inform them of the CGDK's 8-point proposal. I will explain it to them and will ask them to talk to the Vietnamese to agree to talk with the CGDK. I want them to help speed up reconciliation among the Cambodians. The coalition government is now calling on Heng Samrin to join it in bringing about national reconciliation and national unity. This is one of our major hopes. We want all Cambodians to be united in order to liberate our country and rebuild it. This is my wish.

[Correspondent] In conclusion, what recommendation do you have for our Cambodian people in the interior of the country?

[Son Sann] I thank the Voice of the Khmer radio for allowing me to address the venerable monks and dear compatriots in the interior. Today, the situation in our country is like that. You all know why the Vietnamese refuse to talk despite the fact that our 8-point proposal is supported worldwide. The Vietnamese should agree to negotiate with us via an international channel. As I have just said, you know what the Vietnamese want. We agree to talk. We want them to put what they want on the table. We will not reject it. We agree to talk. We do not refuse, so long as the war is suspended so as to alleviate the misery of the brothers in the interior of the country. Moreover, we want the brothers inside the country to grasp the Vietnamese design.

They refuse to talk because they want to carry on with their plan to exterminate our race and swallow up our country, sending millions of their citizens to settle in our country, abusing our women, our girls, and our wives in the country. You must think hard about this. You should know that when the Vietnamese agree to talk, all of us will be united, including Mr Heng Samrin's faction, and we will hold an election to restore happiness. Together, we will rebuild our country. We must oppose the Vietnamese design. I also want to warn our brothers that it is very dangerous to let the Vietnamese proceed with their design. We must joint hands in liberating our Cambodia from the Vietnamese aggressors who are occupying our land and exterminating our race. Thank you and good-bye.

[Correspondent] On behalf of the Voice of the Khmer radio, the spokesman of Cambodian people, I would like to express profound thanks to his excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the KPNLF, for making this speech to all Cambodian patriots over our radio. Thank you.

#### VODK HAILS ASEAN-U.S. PLAN ON CAMBODIAN PROBLEM

BK090408 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 May 86

[Station commentary: "The 3-point Plan Jointly Adopted by ASEAN and the United States at the Bali Conference in Order To Pressure Vietnam To Withdraw From Cambodia Is an Effective and Correct Strategic Measure"]

[Txy] At a conference held on Bali island in Indonesia on 1 May, the six ASEAN foreign ministers and U.S. President Reagan jointly adopted a 3-point plan to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities to end their war of aggression in Cambodia. This 3-point plan consists of:

1. Further isolating Vietnam in the political and diplomatic fields until it withdraws all its troops from Cambodia.
2. Giving all possible support and assistance to the Cambodian resistance forces so as to enable them to carry on their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.
3. Seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem in accordance with the ASEAN principles.

These three points are to be carried out simultaneously. This is a correct strategic measure and an effective means to force Vietnam to sit down at the negotiating table in order to seriously discuss the settlement of the Cambodian problem by withdrawing all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny.

Events during the last more than 7 years clearly show that Vietnam does not respect international law, the UN Charter, or the opinion of the world community which has persistently called on Vietnam to join in solving the Cambodian problem through political means. Vietnam has not respected the resolutions adopted successively by the UN General Assembly and the statement of the International Conference on Cambodia. It has rejected the proposals for the settlement of the Cambodian problem proposed by ASEAN and other countries in the region and the 8-point proposal made recently by the CGDK which is regarded by the world community as a correct, reasonable, and most flexible proposal.

This clearly shows that words and principles alone cannot change Vietnam's aggressive and expansionist stand nor force it to sit at the negotiating table in order to seriously discuss the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Thus, only by taking strict and concrete measures as adopted jointly by the ASEAN nations and the United States during the Bali conference will Vietnam be forced to sit at the negotiating table to seriously discuss the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK highly value this strict and correct approach. The Cambodian people and the CGDK regard this measure as an effective contribution to putting an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression and destruction in Cambodia as well as to safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

During the last more than 7 years, due to the all-round pressure -- particularly in the economic and diplomatic fields -- exerted by the world community, and with the fierce and continuous attacks by the CGDK's resistance forces on the battlefield, the Hanoi authorities have faced and are facing serious difficulties both in Vietnam and on the Cambodian battlefield. At present, the Hanoi authorities are suffering seriously in all fields.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK are convinced that if the world community continues to exert more vigorous pressure on Vietnam and further supports the Cambodian people's struggle under the leadership of the tripartite CGDK so that they can fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors, no matter how obstinate they are, the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities will certainly not be able to cling too long to their aggressive stand. Sooner or later the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities will be compelled to abandon this stand and agree to negotiate the settlement of the Cambodian problem by withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny.

#### KHIEU SAMPHAN LEADS DELEGATION TO KENYA

BK100516 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The CGDK delegation led by DK Vice President Khieu Samphan paid a successful visit to Kenya from 2 to 6 May.

On 2 May, DK Vice President Khieu Samphan met and held talks with (Ochulama Ayenki), Kenyan deputy foreign minister. During this meeting, Vice President Khieu Samphan informed the Kenyan deputy foreign minister of our Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, particularly the brilliant victories scored by our national army and people in the 8th dry season and the CGDK's 8-point proposal for the political settlement of the Cambodian problem dated 17 Mar 1986. The Kenyan deputy foreign minister stressed the Kenyan people's and government's solidarity with our Cambodian people, saying that the Cambodian people should be allowed to decide their own destiny. He also reiterated Kenya's unswerving support for our Cambodian people's just struggle and voiced support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem.



On the same day, the deputy foreign minister hosted a dinner for our delegation. Also attending the dinner were the PRC, Thai, Malaysian, and Indonesian ambassadors and the Philippine charge d'affaires to Kenya.

On 5 May, chairman of the ruling Kenya African National Union Okiki Amayo received Vice President Khieu Samphan and the CGDK delegation. On that occasion, Okiki Amayo stressed Kenya's firm support for our Cambodian people's just struggle and expressed the firm conviction that our struggle will score total victory.

Our CGDK delegation paid this visit at the invitation of the Kenyan government. Our delegation left the Kenyan capital on 6 May for an official visit to Rwanda.

#### DK ARMY ATTACKS BATTAMBANG TOWN FOR THIRD TIME

BK110004 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] In the 8th dry season which has just passed, our national army twice attacked various important strategic places of the Vietnamese enemies in Battambang town and dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrations around and adjacent to Battambang town. On 6 May, at the beginning of the current rainy season, our national army attacked the Vietnamese enemies in Battambang town once again, using both infantry forces and artillery pieces, by charging from Chamka Samraong road toward Vat Prasith monastery in Battambang town.

As a result, we killed 10 Vietnamese enemies and wounded 13 others. We destroyed a 105-mm gun, five B-40's, five AK's, a pistol, two houses of the Soviet experts, a medicine store house, a cloth warehouse, and some war materiel.

After our national army attacked Battambang Town for the third time, the Vietnamese enemies in Battambang Town were in great panic. They fired all kinds of guns in disarray.

PASASON CRITICIZES U.S.-ASEAN STAND ON CAMBODIA

BK081258 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 7 May 86

[PASASON 7 May commentary: "Washington and ASEAN Continue To Interfere More Deeply in the Internal Affairs of Cambodia"]

[Text] Recently, en route to the summit meeting of the seven major powers in Japan, U.S. President Ronald Reagan met with the ASEAN foreign ministers who were holding a meeting in Bali, Indonesia, after which they issued a joint statement on the so-called Cambodian problem. On the basis of the statement, ASEAN called on the United States to declare its support for ASEAN's efforts to intensify its interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia.

Everyone knows that in the past, the United States responded positively to every call by the ASEAN group. The most prominent response was to the call of Thailand -- regarded by the United States as an outpost for aggression against the three Indochinese countries -- by giving \$5 million to the Pol Pot remnants. This time the ASEAN countries and the United States tried to seek appropriate conditions and a pretext for escalating their undeclared war against Cambodia. According to reports from Bali, the ASEAN countries still have unrealistic views on the situation in Cambodia and Southeast Asia, where a profound change is taking place compatible with the development of history. Clinging to such wrong attitudes, they have endorsed and supported the 8-point proposal manufactured by Beijing and peddled by the tripartite Cambodian henchmen so as to create the impression that the CGDK has paid serious attention to solving the Cambodian problem. More serious still, they have proposed that Vietnam hold direct or indirect negotiations with the genocidal criminal clique.

This development clearly shows that the ASEAN countries and Washington's ruling circles totally reject the success of the revolution of the Cambodian people, but continue to implement their dangerous scheme aimed at assisting the genocidal clique to return to power in the country where it has committed towering crimes but has been toppled by the very victims of its bloody scheme. Of course, the Cambodian people cannot accept them. Cambodians utterly hate the Pol Pot clique and will absolutely never allow them to set foot on Cambodian soil again. Therefore, any people with a sense of humane conscience in the world cannot think of talking about national concord with the genocidal clique and its lackeys.

The ASEAN call is absolutely unreasonable and is aimed only at interfering in the internal affairs of the PRK. As for the United States, the chief of the White House immediately voiced support for the wrong stand of the ASEAN countries with regard to the 8-point proposal of the tripartite Cambodian reactionary clique. Washington's act on this development constitutes an indication of the U.S. participation in the undeclared war waged by the international reactionaries against the Cambodian people. All this clearly shows that the ASEAN countries and the United States continue to oppose the interests and rights of the Cambodian people and have caused problems for the advancement toward a correct settlement of the Cambodian problem. They intentionally refuse to acknowledge the success of the Cambodian revolution, which is incessantly progressing, and the fact that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible. In continuing blindly to assist the reactionary Cambodia, they will undoubtedly follow the path leading to their new defeat.

THAI PAPER INTERVIEWS DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

BK271310 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 27 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Before leaving Thailand last Saturday, the first [as published] Lao deputy foreign minister granted an interview to NAO NA reporters Wutthiphong Lakkham and Swwit Ui on a wide range of topics concerning the regional situation and Thai-Lao relations.

Most of the interview is reported here. Lao Minister Souban Salitthilat led the Lao delegation attending the annual ESCAP conference which opened in Bangkok on 22 April.

An ASEAN diplomat in Vientiane spoke of the Lao deputy foreign minister as a forthright person whose words are facts rather than propaganda. This attribute may stem from service as an officer in the Lao People's Revolutionary Army. The Lao deputy foreign minister is directly responsible for relations with Southeast Asian countries and with Thailand. He has played an important role in the settlement of disputes and conflicts between the two sides over the past several years. This interview should therefore promote a better understanding of the relations between the two countries on opposite sides of the Mekong River.

[Question] We would like to know Laos' point of view concerning the dispute over the three border villages.

[Souban] The problem is still unsettled. Anyway, I did not raise the problem during my speech at the ESCAP session because I do not want to spoil relations between the two countries. I wish to see a new atmosphere around relations between us. I mentioned the problem of transit goods, but I did not mention Thailand by name because the problem is the direct concern of ESCAP and the Mekong Basin Development Committee. The fact that we did not raise the problem of the three villages shows that Laos is exercising restraint even though it still wants to know about Thailand's attitude.

[Question] What do you think about Thailand's recently announced relaxation of the ban on the export of a number of goods to Laos?

[Souban] I have not received the official notice on this. Anyway, we are thankful to Thailand for such a relaxation.

[Question] What is the state of relations between Thailand and Laos at present?

[Souban] Compared with last year, relations have improved a little, but not much.

[Question] Thailand wishes to hold talks at the local level to settle the problem of the three villages.

[Souban] We do not agree to that. The border problem is an international problem which involves national sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is a big problem that cannot be tackled by local authorities. The problem must be discussed on a higher level, and the local level is to carry out the decision. The local authorities cannot decide on the policy.

Thailand once proposed negotiations with Laos on the border demarcation made by France. We did not object to that, but the talks must be held at the government level. We proposed preparations for talks at a higher level, but there has been no answer from Thailand.

[Question] Does this mean that Laos is ready for talks about the border treaty?

[Souban] About any problems of concern to the two governments.

[Question] Have you told the Thai Government about this?



[Souban] I have informed the Thai Embassy that high-level authorities of both sides should meet to prepare topics for discussion of the problems that Thailand has and the problems that Laos has. Then those problems should be brought up for negotiations at a government-level meeting. But we have had no answer from Thailand.

[Question] How long ago did you make this proposal?

[Souban] I have proposed this to the Thai ambassador many times. Laos is consistent. In my opinion, if relations between Thailand and Laos are not good, it is not good for security and peace in the region and it is not in the interest of the people of both countries.

[Question] On the occasion of the international year of peace in 1987, will Laos make any new proposals for the settlement of its dispute with Thailand?

[Souban] I have nothing new to propose because Thailand has never showed us that it has sympathy and desires peaceful coexistence. I can cite an example. We have a boat as large as this room which has been stranded in Thailand for 4 years already. Thailand has not authorized the transit because the boat is considered a strategic item. We have completed the construction of our ferry landing, but the boat is still not allowed transit. I raised the question with His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila during a reception at the Foreign Ministry. I told him that the boat is not a Polaris submarine which would constitute a threat to Thailand's peace and security. He said he would study the matter. Anyway, it has been 4 years, and the boat is still stranded here while the ferry landing has been completed.

If we want warships, we can get them through Vietnam. But this is just a ferry boat sent to us through Thailand by the Soviet Union. If we need warships, we won't ship them through Thailand as they are military secrets and we do not need to transit Thailand with them.

[Question] Concerning the Vietnamese Army volunteers stationed in Laos, has Laos set any time limit for their withdrawal? Vietnam said the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia would be pulled out within 5 years.

[Souban] It depends on several factors. First, it depends on foreign threats. Second, it depends on the agreement between both sides and our assessment of the overall situation in Southeast Asia and how the two countries should assist each other.

[Question] This means that nothing has been discussed concerning the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers.

[Souban] We have not discussed that. Anyway, our basic concern is the security of each country and the threat from outside.

[Question] Vietnamese soldiers will still remain in Laos even after the total pullout from Cambodia in the next 5 years, won't they?

[Souban] I cannot answer that. It depends on the situation in each country and on the threat to it. It is the right of each country to decide for itself. The same with us. If there is no threat from outside, naturally we do not need military cooperation or alliance. We think that we still need the Vietnamese soldiers in our country if the threats persist.

[Question] What you call "threat" -- has it been reduced in the past 10 years?

[Souban] No. Why? Because China continues to hold that we are its enemy and to support the Lao resistance forces. Thailand, meanwhile, is governed by a different system from ours, and is now planning to set up American weapons storage in the country. From a military point of view, it looks as if both Thailand and the United States are aiming at us. How can we then stand still. All factors are related. Otherwise, why should they prepare to set up an arms depot.

[Question] Thailand says that it faces external threats also, and the weapons depot is for self defense.

[Souban] We have no weapons depot in our country. The presence of foreign forces in our country is the result of two sovereign countries' agreement. Over the past 10 years, Vietnamese forces have never crossed the Lao border on incursion into Thailand. This clearly shows that the presence of Vietnamese forces is purely an internal affair of Laos. Concerning the dispute with Thailand over the three border villages, we have never requested help from Vietnam to solve the problem. We are trying to solve the problem ourselves and this is known to the world and to Thailand itself. Thai military officers realize that Laos is trying to solve the problem by itself.

[Question] Does the presence of Vietnamese forces in Laos mean that Laos has foreign bases and foreign weapons depots?

[Souban] No, they are not bases and they are not arms depots. There are different definitions for those according to the United Nations.

[Question] How true is the report that Vietnam has moved soldiers from Laos into Cambodia?

[Souban] It is not true. The Vietnamese forces have been in Laos for 10 years and they have never staged acts of aggression from our airfields against Thailand. There has been no transfer of troops from Laos to Cambodia. They respect our country's sovereignty.

ATHIT SAYS CHARGE MILITARY INFLUENCED MPS 'GROUNDLESS'

BKO90339 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] General Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday challenged Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro to produce evidence to support his allegation that a military faction had given money to MPs to influence their voting on the vehicle tax decree on May 1.

The Supreme Commander also said that the armed forces under his leadership had no intention of interfering in politics. However, former Sukhothai MP Kuson Mithet, one of the Social Action Party's dissident MPs, claimed yesterday that Gen Athit was very interested in the dissident faction and had assigned two generals to liaise with them and other parties. He said the group would never support Gen Prem Tinsulanon as the next prime minister but said that Gen Athit could become premier after the general election if no civilian is qualified for the post.

Pol Lt Chaloeam Yubamrung of the Muan Chon Party also voiced his support for Gen Athit to be the next prime minister.

Gen Athit said that it was unlikely the military would have interfered in parliamentary affairs, especially on influencing MPs' votes.

The vehicle tax decree was defeated by 147:143 votes after several SAP MPs voted against it.

Speaking at a Rotary Club luncheon on Wednesday, Mr Surat alleged that the dissolution of Parliament resulted from interference in parliamentary affairs by a military faction which is in control of the Army. He reportedly said the faction wanted a new government.

Describing the allegation as completely groundless, Gen Athit said it was extremely improper for the minister to make the accusation without supporting evidence. "What evidence does he have? Just prove it," said the irate army commander-in-chief. He said that politicians should observe political rules.

The general admitted that he was extremely disturbed by press reports about the allegation of vote-buying by a military faction. He said the military was duty-bound to defend the country and promote democracy. "The military tries to preserve democracy," he said, adding "if we want to use force, things should have been different...it wouldn't have been so peaceful like it is."

He reiterated that the armed forces would try by all means to protect democracy. But he warned that the survival of democracy would also depend on the politicians and their conduct. "(They) should never say something without supporting evidence," he stressed.

Meanwhile, SAP leader Sitthi Sawetsila dismissed former Samut Sakhon MP Chia Kokphon from his post as adviser on fisheries to the Foreign Minister. Mr Chia did not vote for the government-sponsored decree which led to the parliamentary dissolution.

Thirty-three of the dissident MPs, including Kuson Mithet, officially resigned from the SAP yesterday. Their leader Buntheng Thongsawat was reported to have held separate meetings with Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, leader of the National Democracy Party, and Colonel Phon Roengprasoetwit, leader of the Siam Democratic Party, in an attempt to form an alliance comprising several small parties.



He was also seen briefly with Bunchu Rotchanasathian, a key member of the newly-formed Community Action Party [CAP], and about 300 canvassers at Bang Pu.

The former SAP deputy leader was entrusted by his faction to negotiate a merger with other parties.

Meanwhile Mr Bunchu said that he welcomed Mr Buntheng's faction to his party, adding that any merger would be unconditional. The SAP dissidents want Mr Buntheng to be the leader of a merged party.

FORMER DEPUTY ARMY CHIEF LEADS NEW PARTY

BK090801 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 May 86 P 1

[Excerpt] Former deputy army commander-in-chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan resigned from the Senate yesterday to lead the newly-founded People's (Ratsadon) Party.

Just hours later, former assistant army commander-in-chief Gen Mana Rattanakoset resigned from the Senate to become party secretary-general.

The party has applied to change its name from National Union (Sahachat) Party, whose leader, Col Patthana Phayakkhanithi, will become deputy leader.

Gen Thianchai, who led the loyalist forces to crush the September 9 coup attempt, said there should be no military-led coup "because the power is in the hands of the people".

The generals said the party would not be alone in the July 27 elections, implying it has support from other parties and certain sections of the military.

Gen Mana is close to Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, his former classmate from Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy.

Gen Athit earlier said the Armed Forces will be neutral in the elections.

Denying the party was formerly intended to be the "military Party", Gen Thianchai admitted several former officers would be recruited.

HANOI COMMITTEE IMPLEMENTS PLENUM RESOLUTION

BK100500 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Over the past 3 days, the standing committee of the Hanoi municipal party committee held a conference to discuss urgent measures to implement correctly the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution.

The conference unanimously endorsed the party Central Committee Political Bureau's view on our country's socioeconomic situation since the implementation of the new policy on prices, wages, and money; on the cause and responsibility for various shortcomings; and on urgent policies and measures to implement correctly the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution.

The municipal party committee noted that in implementing the party Central Committee resolutions, it has firmly maintained the systems of making reports and obtaining the guidance of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee; coordinated with ministries and central sectors to carry out municipal activities; and designed various appropriate measures to develop the socioeconomic tasks of the capital, within the framework of its functions and responsibilities. Since early this January, the municipal party committee has applied the policy of selling staple commodities in the prescribed rations and at stabilized prices (simpler than before) -- namely rice, fuel, pork, fish sauce, and sugar -- to cadres, members of the Armed Forces, and those who are entitled to a social pension.

As a result, the municipal party committee, in implementing the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution and the party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 28, has initiated very important changes in production and circulation. A number of sectors, districts, and grass-roots units have carried out their tasks actively and more effectively, thereby advancing further and partially overcoming the conservative and sluggish phenomena in their activities, organization, and economic management.

However, since the exchange of currency, the general adjustment of prices, and the modification of the wage system, the socioeconomic situation in the capital has developed in an intricate manner. Due to excessive expenditures in cash and the rapid increase of cash in circulation, our currency has lost value quickly and prices have soared. As a result, during January and February 1986 alone, money was poured excessively into the purchase of goods, the state was unable to control markets and prices, and wages were actually greatly reduced, thus worrying the laboring people and offering an opportunity for dishonest merchants to hoard and smuggle merchandise and to disturb the market, while the enemy and bad elements sought to spread false news and increase sabotage activities.

In scrupulously implementing the party Central Committee's regulations, the Hanoi municipal party committee and people's committee have striven not to raise prices arbitrarily or set forth any system inconsistent with the regulations. Due to loose inspection, however, a number of trade, service, and industrial units have raised selling and purchase prices, stored goods pending price hikes, sold goods at arbitrary prices, and paid inadequate attention to lowering production costs and circulation expenses. Some localities have acted somewhat arbitrarily in the payment of wages and bonuses, thereby causing the incomes of various units in the same sector and those of production and trade units and administrative and operational expenses to be irrational. Bad practices, including gift giving, bribery, misappropriation of public assets, and waste of socialist property have not been effectively repressed.

The municipality's integrated organs -- such as the planning, financial, banking, price, labor, statistical, and other committees -- have been slow to change their ways of thinking and their work methods; as a result of this, they have failed to realize the policy to renovate planning work by starting with the formulation of plans at the grass-roots units while appropriately broadening the initiative of these units, and have weakened their control over the funds, wages, bonuses, and income of such units. There still remain many inconvenient procedures and manifestations of officialism and the lack of responsibility that are yet to be dealt with. Noteworthy is that many industrial, capital construction, communications, transportation, and other enterprises have been slow to shift to economic accounting and socialist business. Many units have failed to realize fully the need to reorganize production; rearrange the apparatus; apply scientific-technological innovations; and pay attention to productivity, quality, and economic efficiency. Consequently, products remain unimproved and poor in variety and quality, and their production costs and selling prices are high.

Small industries and handicrafts with a massive labor force that is equipped with an age-old tradition, sophisticated techniques, and a high level of artistry have not been fully exploited to produce goods in great quantities for domestic consumption and export. Coordinated efforts have not yet been made to achieve realistic results in organizing production and encouraging production development within the small industry and handicrafts sector in the capital as well as in improving its contributions.

The private and family-based economies should have been important components of the capital's economy with their considerable potentials to provide employment and income for the working people, but they have not yet been encouraged by appropriate policies. The trade, food catering and service, grain, and foreign trade sectors have not yet effected the necessary changes in business practices and economic management. They have displayed many negative phenomena and caused justifiable dissatisfactions among the people, but no strict measures have been taken against them.

Necessary progress has not yet been made in market transformation and management. The black market, speculation and hoarding, "wheeling and dealing," leakage of supplies from state warehouses to the open market, and so forth are still serious. The unorganized market still remains fairly large. The municipality has neither fully mobilized all the production potentials of the various economic sectors -- including the state-run, collectivized, and private economies as well as both the central and local economies -- nor taken advantage of export-import activities and economic integration with other localities to resolve problems concerning goods and money, budget revenues and expenditures, and market management in the capital.

Although the standing committee of the municipal party committee and the municipal people's committees have made some improvements in promoting policies and guiding their implementation, they have shown a lack of initiative in exercising local authority and are consequently slow in making decisions. Meetings and conferences have been held so often that responsible cadres do not have enough time to attend to their supervisory duties and to help the grass-roots units correct their shortcomings and implement their plans.

Individual responsibility for every area of work has not been properly upheld. As a result, many problems have not been resolved promptly in spite of the availability of solutions. The standing committee of the municipal party committee severely criticized its own shortcomings regarding leadership over the implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution and Resolution No 28 of the Political Bureau and urged all party committee echelons and the sectors and units concerned to review scrupulously their past progress and shortcomings and draw upon experience to improve their work, to shift resolutely and vigorously to economic accounting and socialist business, and to contribute to properly implementing the central level's resolutions and the municipality's policies.



The standing committee of the Hanoi municipal party committee issued a resolution on the following guidelines and measures: In production, the basic, primary task is to strongly develop industrial, agricultural, small industry, and handicraft production by quickly reorganizing production in each sector and unit, applying the new management system, properly expanding the primary units' right to take the initiative, mobilizing all sources of material supplies, storing and increasing the amount of imported materials for a prompt and ample supply to production installations, and rationally distributing energy and equipment to various production sectors.

In agriculture, efforts should be concentrated on fighting drought for rice, receiving then quickly distributing fertilizer and insecticide to cooperatives, following up weather developments, and striving to score a bumper 5th-month spring harvest while satisfactorily preparing for the 10th-month crop. Action must be taken to ensure adequate grain supply and institute proper pricing policy for the people in vegetable and industrial crop growing and fish-raising areas. All of the municipality's sources of feed including the 12-15 percent of rice reserve for animal raising must be used so as to shift to the widespread application of cottage industry system to raising pigs and to advance to stabilizing the supply of pork to the municipality. The problems of prices, feed, and veterinary medicine must be resolved quickly in order to satisfactorily implement the policy of developing the chicken raising industry in the families of cadres and workers as good income earned by the animal raising sector.

As regards industry, handicrafts and artisan industry, the following measures are applied by the municipality to quickly increase materials for production: Make an inventory of materials and mobilize all the materials in stock in all production and business units in the city for production purpose; closely manage the trade of discards and rejects in order to prevent them from going out of the municipality, and use them only for on-the-spot production; expand economic integration in order to get more materials such as cement, timber, steel...; import some materials using the municipality's foreign exchange as requested by production enterprises; improve the supply of materials to each production unit, and ensure the rapid shipment of equipment to these units in the number and type required; and scrupulously implement the policy of saving 5-10 percent of materials by applying scientific and technical innovations.

On this basis, the municipality will allocate the quantity of materials to be absolutely saved by each unit in 1986. At the same time, it will increase rationally the distribution of energy and electricity to industrial, handicraft and artisan industry production installations. All enterprises must make the most efficient use of all resources to increase the equipment output to generally 70 percent or more, regularly improve goods as demanded by the market, enhance their quality and reduce their production costs. Municipal leadership will be concentrated on accelerating the production of staple commodities of high value, and on the implementation of the policy to extend the right to autonomy to all primary units in enterprises and pilot cooperatives in order to derive experience and devise plans for application to the whole sector.

In the current situation, on the basis of strongly developing the national and collective economies, it is necessary to encourage the family economy and help the collective production sector to develop in the right direction in order to fully use all professional skills; all potential in labor, capital, and goods; and leisure time to effectively settle the issues concerning social manpower and the people's legitimate incomes.

Following are the basic principles of that policy: All persons endowed with technical skills and conditions for engaging in production will be assisted and given favorable conditions by the municipality in matters of occupation registration, purchase of raw materials, and consumption of products.

Policies regarding loans, taxes, and prices vis-a-vis each type of occupation will be drafted on the basis of properly encouraging the production of goods for the market and exportation. Those people having registered their occupations will be protected by law and allowed to hire a certain number of employees (not more than five persons).

To rationalize production in various production sectors, the form of organizing product grouping will be employed to integrate state-run industries, cooperation handicrafts, individual production, and family economy into an organization with a division of labor and cooperation in production. On the basis of these principles, the municipal people's committee will promote policies to encourage individual and family economies.

On trade and markets, it is important to mobilize all goods for socialist trade in order to organize circulation operations according to a plan, meet the laboring people's imperative needs, and quickly control markets.

The standing body of the municipal party committee has promulgated the following measures to mobilize all sources of goods: All industrial enterprises and small industry and handicraft cooperatives must strictly observe discipline and deliver their products to the socialist trade sector according to the plan and signed contracts.

All goods in stock at various production units must be mobilized for the state-run trade sector. These goods also include nonobligation products, the goods that the enterprises may export, and the goods purchased at agreed-upon and state-prescribed prices. Production enterprises are not allowed to use their goods as rewards or give away their materials in exchange for something (except for the cases that have been permitted by the municipal people's committee).

It is necessary to expand the organized exchange of goods with various localities to increase the sources of grain, food, and consumer goods for the municipality.

Efforts should be made to promptly and actively solve problems in 2-way relations between the peasants and individual economy under many different forms and mainly through economic contracts that have been signed since the beginning of the crop season, as well as to apply the agreed-upon price system in order to be able to buy large quantities of grain, essential commodities, and export industrial crops. It is necessary to acquire a unified management of the goods in stock in the municipality for exchange with the peasants through the district people's committees to ensure a balance between the materials and goods to be received and delivered to the municipality by the districts concerned.

Efforts should also be made to improve markedly the supply of goods for consumption, rigorously control the goods in stock at every corporation and every store, and strictly and justly deal with those stealing state goods or siphoning commodities to wheelers-dealers.

All trade management agencies must promptly adopt more effective countermeasures to drastically reduce the number of negative manifestations in the trade sector. They must resolutely remove from various trade organizations those state staff personnel who have become degenerated and degraded or have stolen public property and engaged in under-the-counter deals, and bring to public trial all cases involving violation of laws.

It is necessary to reorganize the municipality's trade system and, based on the principle of distinguishing between administrative management agencies and business organizations, define the responsibility and scope of operation for all corporations in the municipality.



It is also necessary to suspend immediately all business operations of those units whose functions have nothing to do with business and trade activities. Efforts must be made to consolidate and strengthen the network of marketing cooperatives in all villages and city wards, and strictly supervise the activities of marketing cooperatives in city wards. Those with many shortcomings should be severely dealt with or dissolved for reorganizations, if necessary.

Plans should be enacted for the transformation and management of the market. All sectors and echelons must respect the guidance of the municipal market management board and are not allowed to establish their own regulations that are contrary to the guidance of the municipality. In April 1986, public trial will be held and appropriate punishment will be meted out in a number of cases involving speculation and smuggling.

On wages and livelihood, the standing body of the municipal party committee has decided: In order to stabilize the livelihood of workers, cadres, employees, and troops and execute the 2-way contracts signed with peasants and craftsmen, it is necessary to supply staple goods in amounts and prices fixed by the Council of Ministers and made public in every locality.

The state-run trade sector and marketing cooperatives must strive to control the market, especially staple products such as rice, meat, fish, and cloth with a view to increasing the amount of goods for the market through appropriate means, fixing rational prices, and lowering market prices.

The municipality will encourage production and distribution-circulation units to widely apply the piece wage system and the contractual quota system based on rational labor norms, in order to properly increase each laborer's income. On the other hand, it will assign the labor, banking, finance, and statistics organs to inspect the handling of wage funds in all units so as not to allow them to lower labor norms and pay wages and bonuses not in accordance with state regulations. Concerning units that have failed to register their wage funds with the banks and violated wage and bonus regulations, the banks will refuse to provide the money used for the payment of wages and bonuses.

The duty of all sectors, echelons, and units is that, on the basis of the fulfillment of assigned tasks, they must strive to contribute to increasing the municipal budget in order to enable the municipality to settle all minimum expenses that cannot be cut; also, they must fulfill all economic norms for both production and consumption.

Scrupulously implementing the policy of streamlining its machinery, the municipality has decided that, beginning 1 September 1986, the money used for payment of wages to administrative staff personnel in production units will not exceed 10 percent of their wage funds and the money used for payment of wages to administrative staff members in business units will not exceed 15 percent of their wage funds. Effective 1 October 1986, all administrative and professional units will pay wages to cadres in the staff personnel quotas only as approved by the municipality. These quotas have been reduced by 15 to 30 percent.

The units concerned are primarily responsible for providing employment to the surplus personnel by introducing new products, services, or such work activities as coal exploitation, road building, and farming. The municipality will make investments and arrange for a number of people to work in the suburbs, to provide services in the municipality, or to go to new economic zones.

The standing committee of the municipal party committee has decided to have the administration promulgate regulations designed to combat negativism in spending in accordance with the following main orientations:



All party committee members and leaders of party and administrative organs must refrain from accepting gifts of any form; and all violations of this regulation must be strictly and justly dealt with.

Public funds must not be used to purchase gifts or organize parties. Persons who use public funds for such purposes must reimburse the amounts involved and be subjected to disciplinary measures.

State-run stores and marketing cooperatives will be ordered not to provide catering services to parties not authorized by the state; and steps will be taken to control catering services offered by organs, enterprises, and private restaurants. A number of cases involving violations of financial discipline by cadres will be dealt with in public.

It is necessary to improve the operations of the municipal bank with regard to settlement, credit, and savings accounts. Based on the revised interest rates for saving deposits announced by the Council of Ministers, the bank must coordinate with mass organizations in initiating a widespread movement to deposit savings in all city wards, villages, state organs, and enterprises. All acts that may inconvenience banking services must be discontinued immediately; and those cadres who violate regulations in dealing with customers must be punished severely and properly.

The bank must immediately reach an agreement with the various units on the latter's cash funds, including a certain sum for expenses. After an agreement has been reached with the bank, all units are prohibited from retaining an amount of cash that exceeds the prescribed limit. The bank has the right to control the cash funds and force the units to deposit the excess cash into their accounts with the bank... All violations of monetary discipline must be dealt with strictly and justly.

Prices must be designed to support and promote production and expand circulation. It is necessary to closely follow basic units and help them establish norms and calculate production costs so that prices can be set in a scientific manner. Price discipline must be upheld; and all echelons, sectors, and units are prohibited from setting and increasing prices at variance with the regulations on the decentralization of price control. All state-run, collectivized, and joint public-private stores must post prices in public. Stiff taxation measures will be enforced against private traders who increase prices.

The standing committee of the municipal party committee carefully discussed measures for guidance and implementation, with special attention given to the strict observance of the system by which standing committee members work with the basic units and meet the masses. The responsibility and rights of each individual must be promoted. Criticism and self-criticism must be made strictly in a spirit of comradeship; and the results of the work performed by each individual must be evaluated objectively. The people in charge of sectors and echelons must make truthful reports; and units and individuals who falsify reports must be severely punished.

The standing committee of the municipal party committee stressed that the aforementioned tasks must be carried out with the aim of bringing about a marked change in the capital's socioeconomic situation and that this is the best way to prepare for party congresses at all levels in the capital and, ultimately, the sixth national congress of party delegates.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN BEGINS PACIFIC TOUR WITH VISIT TO HONIARA

BK110858 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has arrived in Honiara in the Solomon Islands at the start of a 2-week tour of the South Pacific. His visit will take in Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Western Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, and Vanuatu.

It is expected that a key topic of his discussions with island government leaders will be a new trade agreement proposed for the South Pacific. Early this month, Mr Hayden announced that Australia and New Zealand had drawn up plans for the new trade agreement with South Pacific Forum countries.

While in Vanuatu, it is thought he will discuss Vanuatu's plans to establish diplomatic ties with Libya. The minister is also expected to raise the issue of independence in New Caledonia with South Pacific leaders.

Nuclear-Free Treaty Discussed

BK120902 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says his government believes the South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty to be an essential development in efforts to contain the nuclear arms race. Speaking in Honiara after a meeting with the Solomon Islands foreign minister, Mr Paul Tovua, Mr Hayden said any country that was a party to the treaty but wanted to go beyond its provisions could do so if it wished. He said the treaty was much stronger than a comparable one in Latin America.

Mr Hayden said the treaty would prohibit the testing, stationing, stockpiling, and manufacture of nuclear weapons within the territories of countries which signed the treaty and wanted to be convinced of a few aspects.

Mr Tovua said after his meeting with Mr Hayden that his country still had reservations about the effectiveness of the treaty. His country already has a tough nuclear policy prohibiting the dumping of nuclear waste in its waters and the passage of armed or powered ships and aircraft through its territory.

Newsman Banned From Tonga

BK130654 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] An Australian journalist now traveling with the foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, on a tour of Pacific island states, has been banned from Tonga. The journalist, Mark Baker of the MELBOURNE AGE newspaper, has been told he will not be permitted to enter Tonga when Mr Hayden and his party arrived there next Monday because of an article he wrote about the country's royal family late last year.

A Radio Australia correspondent, Trevor Watson, who is also traveling with Mr Hayden, says the offending article by Baker quoted local Tongan criticism of the royal family's life-style and conditions in Tonga for ordinary people.

Watson, reporting from the Solomon Islands' capital, Honiara, says foreign affairs officials informed Mark Baker of the ban last night. Our correspondent says Mr Hayden has yet to comment officially on the ban, but there are signs that he intends going ahead with the visit to Tonga with or without Baker.

Meanwhile, AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported that the foreign minister has instructed Australia's high commissioner in Tonga, Mr Brian Smith, to ask for a review of the decision on the AGE correspondent.

#### NEW ZEALAND

##### LANGE CAUTIONS VANUATU ON TIES WITH LIBYA

HK130205 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 8 May 86 p 17

[Text] (NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION) -- Vanuatu should be prudent in its links with the Libyan Government, says Prime Minister David Lange.

The tiny South Pacific State said this week it planned to set up diplomatic ties with Libya, condemned by President Reagan as the Mastermind of international terrorism.

Prime Minister Walter Lini, an Anglican priest regarded as a maverick in regional foreign policy, said Vanuatu hoped for Libyan aid and trade following the opening of formal ties.

Mr Lange said last night he had recently written to Father Lini on relations between Libya and South Pacific countries. "Recent events have demonstrated that a degree of caution should be exercised in dealings with Libya," he said in a statement. "Tripoli's track record in its relations with other countries would seem to require that like New Zealand and Australia, Vanuatu exercise a degree of prudence in its links with the Libyan government," he said.

#### Relations

He believed the Vanuatu Government decided some time last year to establish diplomatic relations with Libya. "There is nothing in itself odd about that. The move was made in the context of decisions to establish relations with a number of countries."

He noted the Libyan link with Vanuatu was its first formal diplomatic contact with a South Pacific Island Government, although Libya did already have such relations with both Australia and New Zealand. A Libyan Peoples' Bureau is based in Canberra.



SOVIET DELEGATE ON PROBLEMS IN BILATERAL TRADE

BK071233 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1225 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Jakarta, May 7 (ANTARA) -- The Soviet Union is determined to strengthen economic and trade cooperation with Indonesia under basis of mutual benefit, V.P. Pletnev, vice president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said here on Wednesday.

Addressing the opening of a Soviet business information exhibition here, Pletnev further said that economic and trade relations between the two nations have not been running well due to the lack of information on economic and trade capabilities of the two friendly countries.

According to him, with the opening of the Soviet business information exhibition, the Indonesian business world would have an opportunity to determine what kinds of business that could be promoted between the two sides in the future.

He expressed the hope that with such an exhibition, participated in by a group of Soviet business organizations, the economic cooperation between the two nation could be more strengthened.

Pletnev is in Indonesia to lead a delegation of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Meanwhile, Soviet Ambassador to Indonesia S.I. Semivolos said that the exhibition is a realization of Soviet intention to expand its business cooperation with Indonesia.

The Indonesia-Soviet trade volumes in the last several years had been increasing, and last year the trade volume between the two countries reached a total of about US dollar 110 million, he went on.

"Promotion of economic and trade relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union constitutes a positive contribution for the strengthening of bilateral relations between the two nations," the ambassador said.

In the meantime, General Chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Sukamdani S. Gitosardjono expressed the hope that the Indonesian business circles should be able to utilize the exhibition in the light of stepping up economic and trade relations between Jakarta and Moscow.

"This exhibition is very important for the Indonesian business world, and through this exhibition we can learn much about what they (the Soviets) want to buy from Indonesia," he said.

The exhibition, lasting until May 17 at Hotel Indonesia here, displays various products and technological capabilities of the Soviet Union.

MALAYSIAVOMD EDITORIAL HAILS 56TH CPM ANNIVERSARY

BK281553 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 28 Apr 86

["Editorial": "Celebrate the 56th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Communist Party of Malaya!"]

[Text] The 56th anniversary of the noble birth of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] falls on 30 April 1986. We joyously celebrate this noble anniversary together with all CPM members, all commanders and soldiers of the CPM-led Malayan People's Army [MPA], the revolutionary people of all nationalities, and all courageous patriots who resolutely support the CPM.

In our country's political arena, the CPM is not only the oldest political party historically but also the party that has made the greatest sacrifices and contributions to national independence. The CPM, established in 1930, is the direct result of the historical developments in the country and around the world. The party plays a role in our country's political arena as a representative defending the basic rights and interests of the working class and the masses who are being oppressed, enslaved, and exploited in our country

Since its inception, the CPM has resolutely fought for national independence, liberation, and the people's happiness. Before Malaya became independent in 1957, the CPM was the patriotic and democratic Malayan people's force most hated and feared by the British imperialists colonizing our country. The anti-British national liberation war, waged by the people of all nationalities under the CPM's leadership for more than 9 years, adversely undermined British colonial rule in our country and forced the British imperialists to recognize the independence of the Federation of Malaya.

However, a handful of exploiters raised by the British imperialist authorities robbed the people of the gains of the independence struggle. Under British direction, they continued their antipeople war to liquidate all CPM members and preserve the economic and political interests of the local bureaucrats the comprador capitalist class and the foreign monopoly capitalists. This being the case, the CPM and the best sons of the people of all nationalities under its leadership must resolutely continue to fight the domestic war, imposed by the reactionaries on the people, to defend the people's rights and interests and the future of the fatherland.

Today, the ruling reactionary cliques in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore continue to severely oppress and treacherously slander the CPM with the useless hope of undermining and discrediting its prestige and role. Nevertheless, the CPM remains a patriotic and democratic force [words indistinct] and which has great influence because it is deep-rooted in the masses of all nationalities in our country and is fighting for their basic interests. The CPM is only fighting for the people's interests. In a struggle against the reactionary ruling cliques, the CPM is a reliable political party for the oppressed and exploited people of all nationalities and is the pillar of unity for the people of all nationalities.

The CPM-led MPA is a strong pillar for the people of all nationalities whose rights and interests it is defending. The MPA is fighting reactionary dictatorial rule to achieve complete national independence.

The struggle programs and recommendations put forward by the CPM in accordance with the immediate demands and common wishes of the people of all nationalities from various walks of life at every historical stage, along with the noble character of its members who are courageously and relentlessly fighting for the people's interests, continue to have a strong appeal and influence among the oppressed people in our country. Thus, no matter how treacherously the reactionaries are plotting to eliminate the CPM, it continues to gain the support of the masses of all nationalities. Relations between the CPM and the people -- comparable to those between flesh and blood -- guarantee that the CPM will withstand any difficulties and frighten the reactionaries. The revolutionary masses of all nationalities in our country are proud of the CPM for its record of defending the people's rights and interests and contributing to History.

On 29 April 1985, on the eve of the 55th anniversary of the establishment of the CPM, the CPM Central Committee issued an important statement, entitled: Fight for the Realization of the Present Special Program. Developments in the country over the past year show that the CPM Central Committee headed by Comrade Chin Peng has correctly and appropriately analyzed and comprehended the social character and conditions in our society. The policies and recommendations put forward in the present special program issued by the CPM last year correctly reflect the interests and demands of the masses of all nationalities from various walks of life. The present special program has played and will continue to play an important catalyst role in the patriotic and democratic movement and the revolutionary development in our country.

Over the past year since the CPM Central Committee issued its statement of 29 April, the people of all nationalities from various walks of life have continued to wage a struggle in various forms to defend their immediate economic and political rights and interests. The domestic economic situation is further deteriorating. The number of unemployed is increasing rapidly. A tragedy was fomented in Kampung Memali. The masses are greatly dissatisfied with the way the Bumiputera Malaysia Finance [BMF] loan scandal has been handled. Civil servants are launching an all-out struggle for a pay increase. Opposition parties and people's organizations are stepping up the struggle against corruption, poverty, and the violation of human rights and for the defense of parliamentary democracy and the proper rights and interests of various nationalities. Various patriotic and democratic forces are showing a more visible tendency to broadly unite. All this shows that the situation will definitely continue to favor the people.

At present, all people abreast of the current situation note that in-fighting among various UMNO [United Malays National Organization] factions, contradictions among the Barisan Nasional component parties, power struggle in the PAP [People's Action Party] leadership, and conflict of interests between the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore ruling cliques are sharpening. The Mahathir clique is trying to free itself from difficulties by deciding to hold early general elections. This is useless. The difficulties facing the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore reactionary cliques will definitely deteriorate. Their reactionary anticommunist, antidemocratic, and antipeople policies are being further opposed by the people, while the revolutionary program corresponding to the people's interests and demands is guiding more people to advance courageously. This is what is happening in our country now.

We are celebrating the 56th anniversary of the establishment of the CPM in a favorable situation that is greatly benefitting the masses and contributing to the patriotic and democratic movement in our country. We are totally confident that a democratic coalition government corresponding to the common wishes of the masses of all nationalities from all walks of life will definitely come into being through the common efforts of patriotic and democratic political parties and people's organizations and the masses.



AQUINO 'PREPARED TO DEAL' WITH DESTABILIZING GROUPS

HK121153 Hong Kong AFP in English 1149 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Angeles, Philippines, May 12 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino said Monday she was not afraid of her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos and that she was prepared to meet any threats to the stability of her administration.

Mrs Aquino appealed to the people for understanding and cooperation as she attended a thanksgiving mass at the residence of Francisco Nepomuceno, the mayor of this city north of Manila who was celebrating his 70th birthday. "If I was not afraid to fight Marcos when I was not yet in power, how much more when I am now a president," she said in a 15-minute speech.

Mrs Aquino said she was prepared to deal with any group who tried to destabilize her government, including supporters of Mr Marcos, who fled to Hawaii in February following a military-civilian revolt. "At first, I just allowed them to speak and hold demonstrations against my government," she said, but added that the rallies had become intolerable because of the trouble they created.

Dozens of people were injured when Marcos and Aquino supporters clashed May 1 in Manila. Mrs Aquino said her government was trying to stabilize the economy which she said had been "ruled" by Mr Marcos's 20-year rule.

AQUINO ABOLISHES ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

BK130351 Manila PNA in English 0335 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 13 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino has abolished the Economic Support Fund (ESF) council and transferred its functions to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). The ESF has been used mostly in funding construction of schools, public markets and small irrigation systems in central Luzon where the U.S. Subic Naval and Clark Air Bases are located.

In Executive Order No. 15, the president cited the need to consolidate the coordination and programming of Official Development Assistance (ODA), including the ESF, into one agency.

The NEDA used to coordinate the programming and coordination of all foreign assistance, except the ESF which was under the ESF Council headed by the minister of human settlements. However, the order stated that the ESF secretariat will remain as the funding and implementing agency of the ESF up [as received] the Office of the President.

The NEDA, in coordination with the ESF secretariat, will represent the Philippine Government in dealing with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or any instrumentalities of the U.S. Government duly authorized to handle the ESF.

In her order, the president also cited the prospect of increased U. S. economic assistance to the Philippines. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz reiterated during his talk with Philippine officials last Friday the willingness of the Reagan administration to work for more economic assistance to the Philippines.

ENRILE BACKS CONCEPT OF CORDILLERA AUTONOMY

HK130939 Hong Kong AFP in English 0930 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 13 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Tuesday the government should consider creating an autonomous government for a northern mountain region where hundreds of tribesmen have joined the communist insurgency.

The ministry was studying proposals by various groups to create such a government in the Cordillera region in northern Luzon island, Mr Enrile told a gathering of businessmen in the capital's financial district of Makati.

Noting that the regime of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos had pledged autonomy to Moslems in the southern Island of Mindanao, he said "perhaps it is high time to consider a similar scheme for our brothers in the Cordillera Highlands."

The rugged Cordillera Mountains, home to thousands of Igorot tribesmen who resent incursions by landgrabbers and logging firms on their ancestral domains, are a fertile ground for recruitment by the communist New People's Army (NPA).

President Corazon Aquino pledged to work for Cordillera autonomy when she campaigned in the region during February's presidential election, but has made no concrete headway on the issue, observers said. "I feel that this is also a relevant issue that could be addressed by the Constitutional Commission," Mr Enrile said, referring to a 50-man body to be appointed by Mrs Aquino which will convene on June 2 to frame a new Philippine Constitution.

Mr Enrile said the political institutions of any nation must be fashioned with respect for the diverse social, economic, cultural and religious practices of the people. "This is an important element of national security and stability," he added.

He said his ministry was studying the proposal for a Cordillera autonomous government so that a policy decision could be recommended to the president "in the interest of national stability."

The region came into focus early this month with the widely-reported rift between the NPA and Roman Catholic priest-turned-NPA guerrilla leader Conrado Balweg, who broke ranks with the communists and established the Cordillera People's Liberation Army.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REVIEW REQUEST DENIED

BK130221 Manila PNA in English 0157 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 13 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Monday rejected an Amnesty International proposal to train soldiers in human rights standards, saying we will not allow outsiders to tell us how to discipline our soldiers.

Enrile stressed this in a meeting with an Amnesty International delegation headed by Secretary General Thomas Hammerberg of Sweden at the Ministry of National Defense building in Quezon City.

The delegation had asked for the meeting with Enrile to discuss the following points:  
-- training of military personnel in human rights standard;  
--reviewing procedures for investigating human rights abuses;

-- division of labor between the Defense Ministry and other government bodies in ordering arrests and pursuing investigations of military personnel thought to be responsible for human rights violations; and

--proposed reforms which might be relevant to the promotion of human rights.

Enrile said we will do what is to be done no one needs to tell us what to do. He also asked the delegation to enumerate cases or issues involving human rights questions and we will answer them point by point.

With Hammerberg in the delegation was Ian Martin, head of Asia Research, and Sidney Jones, Amnesty International's country researcher for the Philippines.

Enrile assured the delegation that the government and the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) under Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos will adhere strictly to the rules on human rights. But, he said, we will have to take a realistic view that in some situation, we will act on necessity.

Unlike in Sweden, Enrile said, the Philippines is fighting an insurgency. We are actually in a war condition and to a soldier in such a combat situation it's either you or I (who gets shot at first), he added.

As far as human rights violation is concerned, that would be handled by the Independent Committee on Human Rights headed by Jose Diokno, Enrile said.

Meanwhile, Enrile disclosed that most of the alleged human rights violations levelled against the military were committed by the defunct National Intelligence and Security Authority (NISA) headed by former Armed Forces chief Gen. Fabian C. Ver which operated directly under deposed President Marcos.

The government of President Aquino has replaced NISA with the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency and limited its personnel to civilians.

#### PROBE OF MILITARY 'ILL-GOTTEN WEALTH' BEGINS

HK120531 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday [11 May] created a special board to investigate cases of ill-gotten wealth of generals and other senior military officers, both retired and still in the active service. The board's creation was endorsed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and authorized by the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG]. The board will initially be composed of five volunteer retired generals, one brigadier general or senior colonel in the active service and one commissioner from the PCGG. He said the board will operate directly under the office of the chief of staff and will receive directions from the PCGG under Senator Jovito Salonga.

The PCGG has been receiving reports and evidences of corruption and cases of ill-gotten wealth involving high-ranking military officers.

Ramos also said the board is currently seeking sequestration authority from the PCGG. The board's first task is to study all the documents now with the PCGG before starting formal investigations of the cases.



EDUCATION MINISTER ON YOUTH ORGANIZATION

HK070417 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] President Aquino is not in favor of reactivating the defunct Kabataang Barangay [KB -- Barangay Youth] unless its orientations inherited under the deposed Marcos regime are changed substantially and converted into a more meaningful one towards nationbuilding. Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing said the president has expressed concern over the activities of some misguided elements within the KB who still participate in pro-Marcos rallies at the Luneta and Liwasang Bonifacio, urging the return of former President Marcos.

According to the education minister, the KB was suggested by President Aquino to be incorporated into the newly formed confederation of youth organizations under a new office being planned by the Education Ministry this year. The new office will be called the Bureau of Youth Development and Sports.

PIMENTEL DEFINES LIMITS OF OIC AUTHORITY

HK091359 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 May 86 p 27

[Text] The Ministry of Local Governments [MLG] defined yesterday the limit of power of designated officers-in-charge [OIC's].

Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. issued a memorandum to OIC's which is intended to stop wholesale termination of local governments' employees and recruitment of new ones. Pimentel's memo dovetails with his earlier statements that OIC's performance will be monitored closely and those who abuse their authority will be replaced.

Pimentel's memo requires OIC's to clear first with his officer the following:

- Termination of casuals, contractuels, temporary employees, those whose appointments are co-terminus with that of the replaced local government official such as his private secretary, civil security officer and personal staff;
- Extension of appointments of temporary employees if public interest demands;
- Filling up of vacancies for health and teaching personnel being paid by local governments; and
- Abolition of unnecessary vacant positions prior to the approval of the local sanggunian (legislative council).

The minister directed that all those terminated be given benefits and pay as stipulated by law.

Pimentel stressed that local OIC's need prior clearance to be able to reorganize their units, fill up other vacant positions (besides those for health and teaching), enter into new contracts or spend for new capital outlay.

This memorandum formalizes a previous telex message addressed by Pimentel last month to all MLG regional directors directing them to inform all OIC's to stop indiscriminate removal or reassignment of employees (and limiting reassignment to six months duration).

Pimentel cautioned earlier the OIC's to refrain from abolishing items or offices with incumbents, not to reduce or withhold salaries and not to demote employees without just cause. He said no OIC is authorized to appoint members to the provincial, city or municipal legislative councils (sanggunians). Only Pimentel is authorized to do this, MLG said. To monitor the implications of this memorandum, his first on the extent of OIC authority, Pimentel is asking OIC's and the public for feedback.

#### MINISTER IDENTIFIES LAND REFORM PRIORITIES

HK090211 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0000 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Three priority projects must first be completed before the land reform program in tenanted coconut and sugar lands are implemented. This is according to Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra Jr in a memorandum for President Aquino. In the memorandum Mr Mitra said the first priority should be the completion of land reform in the tenanted rice and corn lands. The second priority is the distribution of public lands to accommodate the increasing number of landless workers in shifting cultivated portions of the public domain. The third priority is the transfer of idle private land to the landless.

#### FRG FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS MANILA, MEETS AQUINO

HK100518 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 May 86 pp 1, 13

[Text] West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher said yesterday his country would help the local economy "within the framework of Philippine priorities." He made this assurance to President Aquino during a 30-minute courtesy call at Malacanang in which they discussed issues of mutual interest to both countries.

West German Ambassador Klaus Zeller told newsmen after the meeting that the visiting foreign minister also invited President Aquino to visit the Federal Republic of Germany, with which the President agreed in principle. Zeller said the German official had met earlier with the economic advisers of President Aquino, including Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, and Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, on Philippine economic priorities.

Genscher arrived Wednesday for a two-day official visit on his way home from Japan where he attended the Tokyo economic summit.

The West German Government was interested in the Philippine order of priorities, indicating that any assistance it would extend would be based on the country's most urgent needs, Zeller added.

A more extensive discussion of the Philippine and West German economic cooperation would be held at a German Philippine conference at the end of the year, the ambassador said.

The conference, Zeller said, would be attended by leading German bankers and investors who would look into areas of investments in the Philippines.

The Philippines has gained a favorable image in the European community since the assumption of the Aquino government last Feb. 25. President Aquino welcomed the holding of the bilateral economic conference as "a good contribution to an already good economic cooperation between our two countries."

INVESTIGATION REVEALS NO LOYALIST ARMED GROUPS

HK110025 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 2300 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] There are no armed groups being organized by people loyal to former President Marcos. This assessment came from Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos. Gen Ramos made the statement after receiving a report of Inspector General Cesar Tapia. Tapia was earlier ordered to check on reports that Marcos loyalists have been covertly organizing armed groups. The aim of the activity, according to reports, was to destabilize the Aquino government. In his report, Tapia said [words indistinct] disclosed that such armed groups do not exist.

MARCOS SPEAKS ON EXILE, POSSIBLE RETURN

HK121145 Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 12 (AFP) -- Ferdinand Marcos said Monday he was ready to strike a deal with the new Philippine Government in order to return from exile and save his country, but insisted that he was the legally elected president.

In a telephone interview with Manila journalists from his rented home in Honolulu, Mr. Marcos accused President Corazon Aquino's government of killing his supporters here and violating his human rights. "I have no intention of renouncing my legitimate election," Mr. Marcos said in the interview set up by supporters here with some 30 journalists, mostly foreigners or Filipinos working for international news organizations.

"I can help in preventing a civil war," he said, adding, "I am ready to enter into any agreement" with the new government to be able to return. "Certainly I would like to come home to the Philippines. I intend to be buried there at least."

He said the Philippines was in danger of being taken over by communist rebels or the military, and "my only purpose for coming to the Philippines is to ensure that the Philippines does not come under a totalitarian regime."

Presidential spokesmen were not immediately available for comment.

Mr. Marcos, who ruled for 20 years, fled to exile on February 26, a day after a military-civilian revolt installed Mrs. Aquino as winner of a disputed presidential election three weeks before.

In the interview, he said Filipinos were "cheated of the result of the presidential election." The revolt was fueled by popular outrage over a alleged poll rigging by Mr. Marcos.

The Aquino government "violated my human rights. They are continuing to violate the human rights of others," he said. "They have killed peaceful demonstrators," he said, adding that his information was that "it could be from 15-20" and that a baby was among those shot during May Day riots here involving both Marcos and Aquino supporters. There have been no police or press reports of such killings.

Mr. Marcos also denied charges that he had ill-gotten hidden wealth, and said he had no information on graft charges filed against him in Manila.



He said he had asked his lawyer Rafael Recto, who helped set up Monday's interview, to obtain documents on his case but that the new government had revoked his lawyer's passport.

Mr. Marcos said the U.S. State Department was divided in "many factions" regarding his position, but that it was treating him "decently."

Asked if he was expecting a second telephone call from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, he said they had agreed to keep such things a secret and "I have no intention to answer questions like this."

Faced with dozens of U.S. lawsuits for alleged large-scale graft and human rights violations during his 20-year rule, he is seeking sanctuary in a third country but is unable to leave Hawaii because Manila cancelled his passport and warned that it will view as hostile any third country which accepts him.

Mr. Reagan has failed to convince Manila to reissue his passport and allow him to move elsewhere, and Secretary of State George Shultz avoided the issue when he met with Mrs. Aquino and other officials here Friday. The interview lasted about 40 minutes and was amplified through loudspeakers. A total of 15 newsmen succeeded in asking Mr. Marcos questions.

#### OPLE SUGGESTS TRANSFER OF U.S. TECHNOLOGY

HK090626 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 8 May 86 p 22

[Text] Former labor minister Blas F. Ople yesterday said U.S. military bases should be linked up with the country's industrialization program, particularly the transfer of U.S. technology and the opening of preferential markets in the U.S. for Philippine finished goods.

Ople said U.S. aid has been channeled through welfare programs resulting in limited impact on the country's economic development. He referred to the Economic Support Fund which is a non-military component of U.S. rentals for military facilities.

Instead, Ople advocates that U.S. aid in the future should be spent on programs aimed at making Philippine manufactured goods and industries world competitive. "The linkages to technologies and market will be more strategic for Philippine development than the Economic Support Fund and Foreign military sales which are standard for all recipients of U.S. aid," the former labor minister said.

Ople issued this statement on the eve of arrival of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Manila for talks with President Corazon C. Aquino, on RP-U.S. relations.

Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore have developed the momentum of skillfully assimilating American technology, Ople said, adding that the Philippines "always has a better right to the transfer of U.S. technology -- especially in the high-tech field -- than any other country in East Asia because of historical reasons."

Ople noted that the Philippines lacked a "grand strategy" for industrial development. Ople also pointed out that the U.S. should propose to the Philippines a program similar to the Caribbean Basin-Initiative. The Philippine program should be designed to give access to Philippine finished goods in the U.S. market mostly on a tariff-free basis. A Philippine Caribbean Basin initiative should spark national industrialization decisively more than any amount of foreign aid or rentals on U.S. bases, he added.

CEASE-FIRE TERMS POSE OBSTACLE FOR RECONCILIATION

HK060653 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 May 86 p 14

[Text] Talks for reconciliation between the new government and the left are proceeding at a "very slow pace" because no one has formally discussed terms for a ceasefire, much less actually declared a unilateral ceasefire. Malacanang says the ball is now in the court of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), New People's Army (NPA) and the National Democratic Front (NDF) because President Corazon C. Aquino has announced twice her desire to meet with the top leaders of the CPP-NPA and NDF. But sources from the legal left say the President has to appoint her emissary first or convene the proposed national reconciliation commission. "Since she (President Aquino) wants to talk to the central leadership, she should start the process...", Horacio Morales, former political detainee and alleged chairman of the NDF, told BUSINESS DAY.

After President Aquino announced she would soon call for a ceasefire, the office of executive secretary Joker Arroyo made contact with the left and asked for a list of the left's emissaries. Instead, in an apparent communication breakdown, the left named Arroyo and presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, with whom it was willing to deal.

Government sources said members of the legal left presented themselves as links to the underground. They were unacceptable to the government because they did not seem to represent the current leadership of the CPP-NPA-NDF.

A source from the legal left insists that the government "use them to open communication lines (with the underground)" because they, leaders in the open and legal arena, are being listened to. "We are willing to talk to anyone as long as he speaks for the (Communist) Party," a ranking government official said. He added the government had received feelers that a top NDF official would like to meet with representatives of the new government but nothing definite came out of this yet.

On both sides, though, there were talks of declaring a unilateral ceasefire. President Aquino indicated in a recent speech she may call for one. A source from the legal left said the NPA could also "undercut" the military by declaring a unilateral ceasefire but it was not doing so because it was still awaiting negotiations.

Morales said a nationwide unilateral ceasefire on the part of the Armed Forces would be a positive development. Asked what would happen should the NPA continue its offensives during such period, he replied that the NPA would be isolated. Nevertheless, no one is actually taking the first move for a unilateral ceasefire.

People close to the President are becoming impatient and disappointed over the slow pace of negotiations. They point to the delay in the convening of the proposed reconciliation commission. One reason for the delay, sources in government say, is the dearth of people to man the commission. The underground left says it can deal with Arroyo or Saguisag. But neither can take on the job. Arroyo is full-time executive secretary and Saguisag is more keen on his new post, special counsel to the President, whose first task is to get the country out of its entanglement with foreign creditors on the nuclear plant deal.

Another reason is what approach shall the government use in dealing with the insurgents. Malacanang, a source close to the President says, has not given a positive response to the proposed Davao model for reintegration and rehabilitation of rebels.

The President wants to meet first with the central leadership of the underground before embarking on regional initiatives. Some potential members of the commission, however, are for starting ceasefire talks on the regional level "to be more flexible." They fear that the CPP national leadership may impose strict demands or conditions for a ceasefire.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile also advocates regional initiatives rather than a national approach right away. He says the Aquino government should not deal with the rebels as if they belong to another government, an equal body. But some in the left considered a regional approach a means to divide the insurgents and they will not agree to such a strategy. They cited as examples efforts in Davao, Negros, Cebu and Samar which failed because the regional approach "undermines the central leadership," Morales said. He added that unified action was expected from the NPA, being the "most disciplined and organized" group among the three.

Morales also said in the meantime, people involved in the proposed reconciliation body should work quietly for granting amnesty to returning rebels and their reintegration into society.

Presidential adviser Joaquin Bernas, S.J., asked to comment on the perceived slowness at which Pres. Aquino has been handling the ceasefire issue, said: "She is being asked to exercise leadership and at the same time she is learning the ropes."

While things are left hanging, both sides exchange charges and countercharges. The Armed Forces says the NPA continues its ambushes and offensives even as the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] already called for a unilateral ceasefire in some areas. But the NPA says the AFP continues its salvagings, tortures in the countryside and is beefing up its forces in certain parts of the country. "It's war in the countryside. The question of who starts what is difficult to resolve," an observer said.

Between the two forces, the AFP and the NPA, is a President doing a delicate balancing act. In her speech recently at the Philippines Military Academy, she asked the AFP to cleanse its ranks of abusive elements and called on the rebels to come down. She showed a firm resolve to reform the AFP. This pleased the left but not the AFP.

At the University of the Philippines [UP], she warned the rebels they will be faced with a reinvigorated army if they do not heed the call for a ceasefire. This speech lifted the moral of soldiers but irritated the left. A junior officer remarked, after the UP speech, "My Commander-in-Chief will not abandon me." Asked one from the legal left: "Why is she saying those things, talking like that?"

But a Malacanang source said the President needs to consolidate her authority over the military since it is, after all, her armed forces; the NPA are still insurgents. The speech also came at a time when talks of a military coup were rife with President Aquino perceived to have a tenuous hold over the AFP.

Amidst the perceived vagueness and slowness of the ceasefire efforts are questions from the countryside which reflect uncertainty, and to some extent, the confusion. A military officer who has recently visited soldiers in the field said they have been awaiting instructions on what steps to take against the insurgents and are asking whether or not a ceasefire is already in place. Combat ready troops also want their enemy defined since some of them, the AFP source said, are kept in the barracks.

Even in the left, some want the source of instability defined. Shouldn't the government deal first with the loyalist? they ask. They are concerned because the loyalists carry high-powered firearms more than those of the NPA and are the immediate source of instability.



As things stand, both sides need to present a common position: the government says the left is divided on their stand regarding a ceasefire; the underground says the government speaks with many voices.

Ranking NDF officer Antonio Zumel said his group imposes no conditions for talks with the new government. But NDF sources said possible bottomline conditions for their continued support for the new government are the resolution of the land question (implementation of a genuine land reform program) and the removal of the American bases. But Morales said these are, most likely, terms for settlement and not a ceasefire. Observers say the discussion and eventual resolution of these issues will take the whole term of President Aquino. And if these terms are imposed as condition for a ceasefire, prospects for peace, even a temporary one, may not be bright.

#### REBEL CEASE-FIRE POSSIBLE WITHIN 'FEW MONTHS'

HK090704 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 8 May 86 p 24

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The New People's Army (NPA) is considering calling a unilateral ceasefire "within the next few months" to show good faith and sincerity in pursuing peace talks with the new government, sources from the underground National Democratic Front (NDF) told BUSINESS DAY. Talks are now ongoing on the viability of and the conditions for a unilateral ceasefire. NDF sources said the main condition for such a move is minimal: the Armed Forces troops remain in the barracks. In case of offensives by the military, however, the NPA will move in self-defense.

The NDF sources acknowledge that the NPA is losing in the propaganda war, particularly in Metro Manila. They said the pace of communication was slow from the countryside to Metro Manila, where the newspaper offices, television and radio stations were making it difficult for them to give their side of an encounter or ambush. The sources explained, the best way to recoup their gains, at least in the propaganda arena, and to hasten national reconciliation talks is to take the initiative in declaring a unilateral ceasefire.

Sources also told BUSINESS DAY that the NPA knows it is going to be faced with what President Aquino called a "reinvigorated" army under her command should it fail to heed her call for a ceasefire. But the NPA is careful not to expose its cadres, make known the territories under its control, and its firepower capability when it declares a unilateral ceasefire.

As soon as the NPA calls a unilateral ceasefire the next step is to negotiate with the government for a continued ceasefire on both sides, the conditions to maintain such an arrangement, and the terms of support (by the underground) for the Aquino government.

The NDF sources also said most of the countryside is "quiet" except for Cagayan Province and Bicol, two areas emissaries from the underground find difficult to reach to deliver directives to halt tactical offensives. Cagayan and Bicol have been the sites of encounters and ambushes conducted by the NPA; military presence in both provinces is heavy.

The NDF sources added they expect the NPA in Cagayan and Bicol to receive the orders for limited tactical offensives and eventually a unilateral ceasefire soon. As of now, the government has not yet made any big gains in its efforts to call a ceasefire, these being bogged down by miscommunication problems.

President Aquino has also not yet convened the national reconciliation commission because of a dearth of people to man the body, and, partly, because of differences in approach. Some potential members of the commission are for pursuing talks on a regional level while the president strongly opts for talking with the Communist Party of the Philippine's (CPP) central leadership. But many in the left, both legal and underground, are optimistic of a ceasefire before the end of the year. Many in the AFP welcome the efforts and see it as a way of diminishing the membership of the underground left. They expect the hardcore communists and ideologues to remain with the CPP, NPA and NDF with the rest going back to the fold of law.

Observers say during the ceasefire period both sides -- the Armed Forces and the NPA -- are expected to consolidate their ranks for an eventual battle. Defense deputy minister Rafael Ilete said in an interview a ceasefire will be advantageous to both because it will give them time to shape up.

#### NDF STATEMENT REVIEWS RECONCILIATION POSITION

HK121032 Quezon City WE FORUM in English 6-12 May 86 pp 3, 15

[Text] "We firmly believe that the question of peace can be solved. And it can begin to be solved even now."

This was the conclusion of a statement issued April 28 and mailed to WE FORUM by the National Democratic Front (NDF) which in an earlier call for ceasefire talks said it also spoke for the Communist Party and the New People's Army leadership.

The NDF, however, said "warmongering and anti-democratic interests here and abroad are systematically attempting to sabotage efforts to further the cause of peace. The motive is to make President Aquino abandon her avowed objective of seeking reconciliation and peace based on justice, and to get her to commit herself firmly to fascist terror like the dictator Marcos."

It added: "Foremost among these saboteurs are the Enrile-Ramos clique, and U.S. imperialism. They scheme and work in cahoots with one another. It is not mere coincidence that while the Enrile-Ramos fascist military clique pursues its terrorism against the masses and the revolutionary movement, the Reagan administration has been prodding Mrs. Aquino to 'modernize' the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and launch unrelenting 'counterinsurgency' campaigns."

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has said the government knew that some rebel leaders would be "merely pretending to explore possibilities of reconciliations," while AFP chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos charged that NPA-initiated armed attacks were unmistakable proof of the insurgents' insincerity in their call for negotiations.

President Aquino herself has said she was pursuing moves to talk with the highest leadership of the insurgency and will not talk with various commanders to avoid confusion. She said the recent ambush in Cagayan in which two newsmen, Willy Vicoy of REUTERS and Pete Mabazza of MANILA BULLETIN, were among 10 killed, had dimmed the prospects of peace but that she hoped it had not extinguished it.

Although observers saw [as published] the apparent increase in the fighting in Northern Luzon appeared to be the birth pangs of negotiations, it could also harden previously held set positions and push the efforts over the deep end.

The NDF in its April 28 statement issued an appeal. It said: "The National Democratic Front earnestly calls upon the authorities concerned to immediately halt all oppressive and punitive actions by government military and paramilitary troops against innocent people in the countryside. It appeals to the patriotic officers and men of the AFP to dissociate themselves from those among them who serve a master other than the Filipino people." The defense have made the same appeal in public, to the NPA. [sentence as published]

The NDF statement said: "In recent days, high-ranking officials of the Ministry of National Defense, the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and President Aquino herself have been issuing a series of warnings to the revolutionary movement in connection with the continuing people's armed struggle in the countryside.

"The National Democratic Front wishes to reiterate its willingness to explore all avenues which may lead to the cessation of armed hostilities and the attainment of genuine peace in our land. It has been consulting on this matter with concerned Filipinos representing different interests, classes and sectors of our society, aside from taking certain other steps as would facilitate the initiation of an actual dialogue with representatives of the Aquino government.

"Two facts however stand out. First, the Aquino government has not officially declared a ceasefire. And second, the Armed Forces of the Philippines have not eased, but rather escalated their offensive actions against the masses and the revolutionary movement.

"President Aquino talks about declaring a ceasefire at some time in the future. Individual AFP field commanders talk about actually having unilaterally declared a ceasefire in their areas of operation. General Ramos says there has been no ceasefire.

"The Aquino government thus speaks with many voices. The reality is that since Mrs Aquino assumed office, the AFP's military and paramilitary forces have not only been kept intact, but their ranks have been beefed up to conduct military operations. General Ramos himself partly confirmed this when he said that six combat battalions and 42 armored vehicles which used to be deployed in and around Metro Manila have been thrown into "counterinsurgency" operations.

"This is further confirmed by reports we have been receiving from the field, including Kalinga-Apayao, Cagayan, Misamis Oriental, Ifugao, Nueva Vizcaya, Davao and the Bicol and Southern Tagalog regions. In these areas, AFP units and paramilitary forces have been perpetrating killings, torture, hamletting and food blockades, looting and burning, bombings and strafings and tong collections at highway checkpoints. Peasants continue to be thrown into prison for 'national security' reasons, even as hundreds of others earlier detained await their promised freedom.

"On the other hand, the AFP high command to this day has not acted upon President Aquino's order (as reported in the press) to dismantle the notorious Civilian Home Defense Forces. No decisive move has been made against local warlords and their private armies. Neither has the AFP done anything to confiscate more than a token number of the thousands of high-powered firearms illegally held by Marcos loyalists and other reactionary forces.

"No wonder that the 'New AFP' continues to be rejected by the people. Mere words do not suffice to convince the masses that the old puppet fascist army has indeed changed its nature, and won the right to their allegiance as the people's defenders.



"From all indications, warmongering and antidemocratic interests here and abroad are systematically attempting to sabotage efforts to further the cause of peace. Their motive is to make President Aquino abandon her avowed objective of seeking reconciliation and peace based on justice, and to get her to commit herself firmly to fascist terror like the dictator Marcos.

"Foremost among these saboteurs are the Enrile-Ramos clique, and U.S. imperialism. They scheme and work in cahoots with one another. It is not mere coincidence that while the Enrile-Ramos fascist military clique pursues its terrorism against the masses and the revolutionary movement, the Reagan administration has been prodding Mrs Aquino to 'modernize' the AFP and launch unrelenting 'counterinsurgency' campaigns.

"These vested interests are determined to impose their will, this early, upon a government that is just starting to come to grips with the enormous problems left behind by the deposed regime. They are bent on shielding and preserving the remaining fascist structures of that regime, which are basically intact and considerably strong. They want to make the people's armed movement a scapegoat that can always be blamed for the deterioration of economic and social conditions in the country. In this way, they conveniently evade their own responsibility for such a deterioration, which would undeniably enhance their chances of grabbing power for themselves and excluding the democratic forces from meaningful participation in the task of governing the nation."

#### PKP OUTLINES 'MISGIVINGS', DESIRES LEGALIZATION

PM121218 London MORNING STAR in English 9 May 86 p 4

["Open Letter to the Philippines' President Aquino" -- MORNING STAR headline: first paragraph is unattributed introduction]

[Text] Today we publish a letter to President Aquino from the Philippines Communist Party -- the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) -- which sets out its attitude to the new regime. We join the rest of the Filipino nation in congratulating you in your successful assumption of the presidency of this country. We are writing this letter in response to your call for national reconciliation.

As Filipinos who are fighting for a just and progressive society, we cannot ignore such a call for national unity, especially today when the country is confronted with its worst post-war economic crisis and the attendant social problems arising from it.

In defining its attitude vis-a-vis any Filipino administration that comes to power, the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) has always adhered to the following principle. The PKP will support any government that promotes the interest of the Filipino masses and loosens the foreign hold on the country.

#### Real Interests

Conversely, PKP will oppose and denounce any government that serves U.S. imperialism and goes against the real interests of the Filipino people.

When the PKP entered into a national unity agreement with the Marcos government in 1974, it was mainly in support of the reform programme that the regime had just launched and which included, among others, land reform and a more independent foreign policy.

In the same agreement we informed the government in no uncertain terms that the PKP was (and still is) against the liberal policy towards foreign capital and warned that such policy would lead to the erosion of the country's sovereignty and would render the reform programme meaningless.

Due to the opportunistic and vacillating character of the Marcos regime and despite its well-known nationalistic posturings, the warning of the PKP went unheeded.

Widespread graft and corruption at all levels of the government bureaucracy destroyed whatever had been left of the reform programme while the regime's extreme dependence on foreign capital had resulted in a monstrous and unpayable \$26 billion foreign debt.

Consequently, the PKP, in keeping with the above principle, became very critical of the regime as clearly reflected in the PKP's 1980 congress documents and other publications.

Madam President, we cannot fail to note your government enjoys tremendous popular support from the Filipino people.

This assessment is based on the massive turnout during your election campaign and the mighty display of "people power" in the last week of February which brought down the curtain on Mr Marcos.

This support springs from the widespread anger against the excesses and failures of the Marcos regime, on the one hand, and the universal hunger for meaningful change, on the other.

It is our hope that you will use such a popular mandate wisely to institute thoroughgoing reforms in society, not merely to change the faces of those running the various government agencies or to put behind the bar of justice those responsible for the heinous crime committed against your late husband.

Madam president, we do not hide the fact that we conducted an active campaign to protest the recently-concluded electoral process.

We did not vote for Marcos because of his sordid record and his subservience to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other external forces.

But neither did we vote for you because of our perception that the programme of government you espoused appeared to be not only vague but also did not very much differ from the IMF-dictated programme which Mr. Marcos had been implementing and which had brought untold sufferings to millions of our countrymen.

#### Misgivings

We hope that the performance of your government will prove our misgivings totally misplaced.

Although it is clearly discernible that your government enjoys the support of Washington, which found the Marcos regime a spent force and therefore expendable, it cannot also be denied that your administration was catapulted to power because of popular support.

Of all Filipino presidents, therefore, you are in an exceptional position to manifest greater independence from outside dictation, which brought ruin to your predecessor.

Reagan's flip-flopping posture in relation to the results of the last election indicates the unreliability of the U.S. government as a partner.

The U.S. support to Mr. Marcos while the latter was useful to them and consequent withdrawal of such support when Mr. Marcos was no longer of value to them reveals the whole essence of U.S. diplomacy here and in other parts of the world.

#### Encourage

We are encouraged by your initial efforts to institute reforms in the government and to release political prisoners. But these are not enough.

The process of broadening democracy in this country must logically end in the eventual liberation of the economy from foreign stranglehold.

In this endeavour to assert the economic sovereignty of the Filipino nation, the PSP will be more than willing to extend its allout support to your administration, in fact, we are even ready to die in the name of the struggle for real independence.

But should the changes in your government remain only at the level of appearances and worse, should our country's dependence on foreign capital become deeper, we are Filipinos and Communists have the right to oppose your government and struggle to direct the attention of the people to a correct path.

Finally, we would like to inform you that our party is a revolutionary party.

It is revolutionary because it seeks radical changes in the socio-economic system based on the Socialist vision as guided by the Marxist-Leninist ideology and as interpreted by the ideals and aspirations of the Filipino people.

We are seeking our objectives through the exercise of meaningful Constitutional liberties and democratic rights.

As a political and unarmed party in a pluralistic society, we claim the right to operate legally just like the other political parties.

#### COMMUNIST FRONT LABELS SHULTZ VISIT 'PRESSURE'

BK130337 Manila PNA in English 0311 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 13 (PNA) -- The communist National Democratic Front (NDF) has branded as part of the United States pressure on the fledgling Aquino government last week's visit here of U.S. State Secretary George Shultz.

In a press statement dated May 9 but received only today by the PNA, the NDF said Shultz's arrival was meant to press for several U.S. demands -- permission for Marcos to seek sanctuary in a third country, a declaration of unity with the U.S. global campaign to isolate Libya, the normalization of democratic processes, a definite statement on the government's investment and economic policies, and, a clearcut position on the U.S. bases and counter-insurgency.



The bottomline of these demands is U.S. imperialism's clear intention to reassert its dominant position in present-day Philippine politics and economy, it said.

It noted that to get itself back in full saddle, the U.S. is using various leverage to make the new government toe the line. One of these is the additional 150 million dollars assistance that had been promised upon Mrs. Aquino's assumption of the presidency.

Another is the use of the deposed dictator Marcos and the loyalists as a destabilizing factor in case the liberal democratic elements in the government become inflexible over key U.S. demands, it said. Knowing how the U.S. works from past experiences, the U.S. is undoubtedly maintaining other leverages -- and political forces -- that are favorable to promoting U.S. interests and policies in the Philippines, the NDF said.

It said: The very weakness of the fragile coalition government of President Aquino easily invite these various attempts at U.S. meddling. Apparently, the U.S. until now remains hesitant to give full support to a president with ambivalent views on the U.S. military bases and the Bataan nuclear plant. On the other hand, the U.S. had been prodding and utilizing various conservative and right-wing forces within and outside the government to push for the continuation of pro-U.S. economic, political and military policies in the Philippines. It added it is certainly no coincidence that Shultz's visit here dovetails with the arrival of an American team of counter-insurgency experts who will ostensibly train the AFP on anti-terrorism.

#### COMMUNISTS SAID CARRYING OUT SUMMARY EXECUTIONS

BK130156 Manila PNA in English 0135 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 13 (PNA) -- At least 24 alleged victims of summary executions by communist dissidents have been recovered in Butuan City during the past three months, the military disclosed Tuesday. The military said seven of the victims were found with their hands and feet chained and padlocked while others bore signs of torture.

Four survivors in the wave of executions have been rescued by elements of the Charlie Company of the 30th Infantry Battalion at the vicinity of Antongalon-Taligaman area in Butuan City during one encounter last February. All four were found with their hands and feet similarly chained and padlocked, according to Col. Renato V. Palma, commanding officer of the 2nd Infantry Brigade of the 4th Division based in Agusan.

Their rescue followed an encounter between government troopers and an estimated 50 heavily armed rebels. Later in the evening, Palma said, pursuing troops encountered the same group resulting in the recovery of three high-powered firearms and seven bodies of NPA cadres, both their hands and feet still chained and padlocked. The four survivors were found the next day and taken to the Agusan Del Norte provincial hospital.

In their testimonies, the four revealed that they have also been suspected of being zombies -- the term used by the NPA's to described suspected government penetration agents -- and were about to be executed when the encounter occurred. The seven others were killed at the time of the encounter, according to the survivors.

A series of exhumation followed from March to April leading to the recovery of 17 more bodies, said to be victims of Operation Zombies launched by the NPA.

The operation, military intelligence disclosed, is part of a clean-up drive undertaken by the party hierarchy among its members regardless of their being a full-time or part-time party member.

Colonel Palma said the zombies are invited to teach-ins where the NPA held them in captivity. Then the victims are tortured before they are killed.

The prosecution of the individual accused of treason or government collaborator is undertaken by a committee. In the story, the four survivors said interrogation is preceded by intermittent body torture, and other forms of inhuman treatment that chances of surviving the summary execution that followed are very remote. [sentence as received]

#### NPA LEADER CAPTURED IN TAGBILARAN CITY, BOHOL

HK120541 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] A ranking leader of the communist-led New People's Army was captured recently in Tagbilaran City in the central Philippines island of Bohol. The rebel leader, identified only as Commander Roldan, was cornered by constabulary operatives in a suspected safehouse in Tagbilaran City where he was supposed to convene a district meeting.

The military said Commander Roland had been identified by military intelligence reports as the head of the four districts of the dissidents' movement in the island. He used to operate in Davao, in Mindanao and had moved to Bohol Island to dodge subversion charges recently filed against him there.

#### INFORMAL NEGOTIATIONS FOR CEASE-FIRE UNDERWAY

HK121325 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Negotiations for a ceasefire are underway between government emissaries and communist leaders somewhere in central Luzon, according to a highly placed government official. However, for security purposes, the identity of the emissaries of their communist counterparts was not revealed.

The source also said that although the negotiations are not formal in nature, they will seek to define the meaning and structure of the ceasefire, period of effectivity, aims and objectives.

#### MILITARY, NPA CONTINUE BATTLING IN LUZON, LEYTE

7 Killed in Luzon

HK110027 Quezon City DZFM radio in English 2300 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Five rebels and two policemen were killed and another policeman wounded in two separate clashes in Cagayan and Ifugao Saturday. Military reports said the first encounter was in Gonzaga, Cagayan, where two policemen clashed with 30 NPA rebels. Four rebels and two policemen were killed in the clash. The second encounter occurred in barangay (Cababuyan) in Ifugao. Army rangers exchanged fire with about 20 communist insurgents in that encounter, killing 1 rebel in the process. The rebels were led by (Francisco Da Gisca), alias commander (Frank). The government troopers recovered several assault rifles, ammunition, and various personal belongings.

### First Leyte Clash Under Aquino

HK121321 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Additional men and arms were sent this morning to beef up government forces fighting the New People's Army in Baranga San Victor, some 40 kilometers from Tacloban City. Colonel Mariano Laboy, officer in charge of Leyte PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] command, said fighting broke out around 1100 this morning. The latest reports indicated that two government soldiers were killed when NPA rebels attacked [words indistinct] police special command under Captain Angelo Marcos. Captain Marcos is a nephew of former President Marcos. This is the first encounter in Leyte since President Aquino assumed office.

### IMF TEAM FINDS NO 'SUBSTANTIAL' VIOLATIONS

HK021609 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 May 86 p 2

[Text] The government last week finished its preliminary talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) team and negotiations for a new standby credit facility from the Fund will resume after two months, Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin said. "We'll be doing our homework now," Ongpin said in reference to the specific economic program and quantitative targets the government will present to the IMF.

Central Bank [CB] officials explained that the work of the six-man IMF mission mainly involved going over the end-March data on the monetary system, most of which became available only in the last two weeks. They claimed that the Fund's staff team concluded that the country's failure to meet several of the so-called performance criteria under the old standby facility did not constitute a substantial violation of the IMF program.

CB governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr had earlier told BUSINESS DAY that the CB could have easily complied with certain targets that were missed such as the level of reserve money (which determines total money supply) and the net international reserves, but had opted not to do so since this would have tightened business conditions too much. "The (economic) fundamentals are good, and that is what the IMF is really looking into," he noted.

The government at the moment does not appear to be intent in rushing its drawdowns of new credits from the IMF, mainly because the international reserves is at a comfortable \$1.4 billion. The peso's exchange rate has stabilized and so far there is no speculative pressure on the rate in the form of capital flight.

The setting up of the new program however would be important in the next several months because it will trigger the release of the remaining \$350-million portion of the commercial banks' loan to the country. Furthermore, the restructuring agreements with the banks covering loans falling due this year will actually become effective only after the agreement with the IMF is concluded.

The CB head also emphasized that the new IMF program is required by the Philippine's creditor banks before it can start negotiations for the rescheduling of the country's debt falling between 1987-1989. Fernandez said he hopes that talks for a new rescheduling agreement with the banks, including the extension of the revolving trade facility, will start by July.



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